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East Asia

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Pacific Basin Economic Council Issues Communique

OW2205141990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 22 May 90

[By Waka Hamada]

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Business executives from Asia-Pacific countries have called on all governments in the region to fully commit themselves to achieving a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, saying it is crucial to sound world trade. The appeal was part of a joint statement adopted at the 23rd international general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) in Tokyo. "As the Uruguay round enters its final phase, successful conclusion of these negotiations is of paramount importance," the communique said, referring to the ongoing four years of trade talks sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that is scheduled to wind up by the end of the year. "A healthy, functioning multilateral trading system remains necessary to ensure that bilateral and regional initiatives develop in a manner which is trade-expanding rather than trade-restricting, and are consistent with the interests of the world trading community as a whole," it said.

The statement said the key to the success of the round lies not in traditional GATT fields such as tariff reduction but in non-traditional fields such as dispute settlement procedures, intellectual property protection, trade in services, and in the full incorporation under GATT rules of such vital areas as textiles and agriculture.

As for agriculture, one of the major stumbling blocks in the trade talks, the council supports a GATT agreement that prohibits new export subsidies and phases out existing ones over five years, it said. "All agricultural trade restrictions should be replaced by tariffs, and such tariffs set on an item-by-item basis, to be reduced to zero within 10 years," it said. The communique added that the Japanese delegation reserved its position on the controversial issue of liberalizing the rice market in Japan.

The statement also said the economic development of the Pacific rim will depend heavily on relations between the United States and Japan, the strongest economies in the region. "Any deterioration of the bilateral relationship could have negative effects on other trading nations and seriously disrupt regional trading patterns," it said. "Bilateral U.S.-Japan trade issues should be addressed in a constructive spirit that recognizes the interests of both these and other trading nations in an open and flexible global trading system," it added.

Touching on the drastic economic and political changes now under way in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, The communique said the efforts to establish market-oriented economies in these nations will have significant impact on the outside world.

The joint statement also said the business body will seek closer ties with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, an intergovernmental organization which was established last year to promote economic cooperation in the Pacific rim. "Intergovernmental discussions must not develop in isolation from the realities of the private sector, Pacific-wide," it said.

The communique also noted that Hong Kong and Peru have become members, joining the nine existing members—Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Taiwan, the U.S., Chile, and Mexico.

PBEC International President [title as received] Rokuro Ishikawa told reporters that other countries, including Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, are now seeking membership, adding that China also shows willingness to join the international body aimed at promoting free trade and investment.

The general meeting, the first being held in Tokyo, will finish its five days of discussion Wednesday. The next international general meeting is scheduled to be held in Guadalajara, Mexico, on May 6-9, 1991.

Japan

Banking Industry Leader Urges Consistent Policy

OW2205132490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A Japanese banking industry leader, referring to a concession made at just-ended U.S.-Japan financial talks here, said Tuesday he expects the Japanese financial industry to be given similar treatment to that won by foreign-owned brokerages through negotiations. Taizo Hashida, chairman of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, made the remark at a regular news conference shortly after the end of two days of bilateral talks aimed at speeding up deregulation of Japan's financial markets.

While showing an understanding of the need for market liberalization, Hashida demanded that financial barriers still existing in Japan be similarly removed so as to enable the country's banks and securities concerns to "play on a level field" with foreign firms. He made the comment when asked for his views on an agreement reached at the talks allowing foreign securities houses to participate in banking operations such as foreign exchange dealings in the domestic market.

Japanese financial authorities so far have been taking a cautious step-by-step approach toward lowering the wall separating the nation's banking and securities industries. Hashida's remarks thus suggested that the government needs to create a financial system in which banks and securities firms are permitted full access to each other's traditional business territories.

Also asked to comment on the apparent failure to reach an accord on full liberalization of Japan's interest rates on bank and savings deposits, Hashida called Japan's refusal to pledge a clear deadline for the action "understandable" in view of its potentially major impact on the financial industry. Hashida said he expects the issue to be discussed "further" between the two sides, his opinion being that full liberalization of Japan's interest rate controls on bank deposits within a year as demanded by the United States would not be feasible.

He also stressed the need for financial institutions other than banks to join in the discussion of interest rate liberalization. Interest rate control by the government has remained a major source of U.S. complaints that Japanese bankers gain an unfair advantage through government ceilings on interest rates they can pay to depositors. At the financial talks, Japan refused to commit itself to a timetable for implementing a total deregulation on interest rates, despite a strong demand from the U.S. side.

DSP Leader Urges Change in Security Treaty

OW2205141290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leader Keigo Ouchi said Tuesday Japan and the United States should take steps to change the character of their bilateral security pact in the light of eased relations between the East and West. He said the two countries should conclude a comprehensive pact covering bilateral cooperation in diplomacy, economy, and defense without the backing of U.S. military forces in Japan. It is no good for the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to depend on U.S. military bases in Japan, Ouchi told a luncheon at the Japan National Press Club.

He said the DSP, the No. 4 opposition group, welcomes the current state of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union which he indicated should make the current military-centered Japan-U.S. Security Treaty irrelevant.

Ouchi, who took over the DSP chairmanship from Eiichi Nagasue last month, touched on a possible merger between the DSP and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the No. 1 opposition party.

"The DSP will begin serious talks with the JSP on a merger between the two parties if the JSP takes leave of its Marxist-oriented leftwing group and agrees on policies with the DSP," Ouchi said. The DSP split from the JSP in 1960 over disputes on the direction of socialism in Japan. Ouchi said opposition parties will be able to take power from the Liberal Democratic Party only through a reorganization of the opposition camp.

Touching on the controversial consumption tax introduced in April last year, Ouchi said the ruling and opposition parties should talk over whether the tax should be scrapped or revised.

Nakayama To Coordinate Government View on Rice

OW2305130890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will seek to coordinate the government's view of the thorny issue of Japan's rice imports ahead of a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to be held in Paris next week, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who declined to be named, said Nakayama will meet with Tomio Yamamoto, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to discuss a protest by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter against a remark by Yamamoto describing U.S. demands for liberalization of the rice market as an interference in Japan's domestic affairs. The meeting was necessitated by the possibility of a meeting between Yeutter and Nakayama, who will represent Japan at the OECD meeting May

30-31 together with two other ministers, the official said. Yamamoto is not to attend.

Yamamoto will be asked to brief Nakayama on the contents of Yeutter's letter of protest, which Yamamoto said Tuesday he has not received yet, he said.

Beef Exports Expected To Be Resumed to U.S.

OW2305163390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Japan is expected to resume beef exports to the United States next month after an interval of more than 20 years.

The Health and Welfare Ministry said Wednesday it will ask prefectural authorities Thursday to inform meat processors of procedures for exporting high grade beef. The ministry's step follows moves by local meat producers to resume exports of high quality beef to the U.S. ahead of liberalization of beef imports next April.

Japan exported 591 kilograms of beef to the U.S. from 1964 to 1967. Shipments, however, were suspended because of high production costs. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries planned to resume beef exports to the U.S. in a move to reactivate Japan's livestock industry.

The Health and Welfare Ministry formulated guidelines for beef exports in cooperation with the Agriculture Ministry. Under the guidelines, the Health and Welfare Ministry will license Japanese exporters and give their names to the U.S. to pave the way for resumption of beef exports, officials said. The licenses will be reviewed by the ministry and the U.S. Department of Agriculture periodically, they said.

Kaifu Urges MFN Status Extension to PRC

OW2305020490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT 22 May 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, May 22 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has written U.S. President George Bush urging an extension of most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for China, senior Japanese politician Michio Watanabe said here Tuesday.

Watanabe, a former finance minister and new leader of a major faction formerly headed by ex-Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), met Secretary of State James Baker Tuesday and asked him to continue giving MFN status to China to help it promote democratization efforts.

The veteran LDP politician, speaking at a news conference after the hourlong meeting with Baker, said Baker did not directly or specifically respond to the Japanese suggestion for a continuation of MFN treatment for China. His plea for an extension of MFN status for China came as Bush met congressional leaders over the issue of whether or not to keep offering preferential tariffs on Chinese products despite alleged human rights violations in China.

U.S. officials said Bush will announce his decision on the matter within this week.

Instead of addressing the question in their discussions, Baker called for a tightening of the "global partnership" between Japan and the United States in dealing with the issues of China and Cambodia, Watanabe said. Watanabe told reporters he felt Baker's comment suggested U.S. eagerness to closely consult with Japan on economic aid to China. Japan has put a freeze on its 810 billion yen loan to China after China's military crackdown on the prodemocracy movement in June 1989.

Baker also told Watanabe that Bush will raise the issue of additional World Bank lending to China during the Houston Economic Summit with Kaifu and leaders of West Germany, France, Italy, Britain, and Canada on July 9-11.

Watanabe is scheduled to meet Bush on Wednesday.

Baker briefly spoke about the outcome of his recent meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, Watanabe said.

Watanabe related to Baker his talks in Beijing with Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, in which Jiang mentioned a Sino-Soviet pact on reducing their arms to the lowest permissible level. Watanabe visited China and Vietnam earlier this month. He met with Jiang and Premier Li Peng in Beijing, and Vietnamese Communist Party leader Nguyen Van Linh and Premier Do Muoi in Hanoi.

Baker nodded in agreement, saying the Soviet Union has been under pressure to cut its military spending due to its dismal economy, Watanabe said.

Watanabe also said Baker, citing democratic changes in Nicaragua, Namibia, and Mongolia, expressed a desire to travel to Mongolia. A U.S. official later said, "The Secretary has a very strong interest" in visiting countries that he has never been to.

Watanabe told Baker China and Vietnam should open dialogue to help end the 11-year-long Cambodian conflict. Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama announced Tuesday that Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen will meet in Tokyo on June 4-5.

Watanabe, who left Tokyo on Monday (Japan time) on a six-day trip to the United States, came to Washington after meeting former U.S. President Richard Nixon in New Jersey on Tuesday morning. Nixon, whose surprise visit to Beijing in the early 1970s led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, told Watanabe he too favors continued MFN status for China.

Nakasone Views Mediating Between PRC, West

OW2205141090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday Japan will serve as a mediator between China and major Western governments when it attends a summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations in July. "In view of the need not to isolate China, Japan will consult with other major countries about partial reopening of its loans to China," Nakasone said in addressing the 23rd international general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC). He said that if agreement is reached, loans for projects of a humanitarian nature or which can help boost democracy in the country can be expected to be the first unfrozen.

In protest against the military suppression of pro-democracy protests in Beijing last June, Japan has put on hold 810 billion yen in loans promised for 1990-95, following the lead of Western nations and international bodies such as the World Bank. "Since the economic sanctions were approved at the previous Paris summit (last July), the most suitable forum for discussions or decisions on the problem is the next summit to be held in Houston," Texas, on July 9-11, he said.

Nakasone's speech, titled "The Advancement of Pacific Cooperation—Specifics, Problems, and Prospect Approaching the 21st Century," was delivered to around 530 business executives from about 18 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The former premier also said that now that Communism is almost moribund, the old conflict between free-market and controlled economies will be replaced by the newer rivalry between economies developed and developing. "And in this global economic game, developed nations must shoulder some handicaps to give the developing the room for competition," he said. "But as the United States and other countries have pointed out, Japan seems to have more to do in this respect as a developed country," he added.

Deportation of 427 Chinese as 'Illegal Entrants'

OW2305133290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Japan will deport 427 Chinese boat people on Friday as illegal entrants seeking job opportunities instead of political asylum, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The procedure will be the third in a series of repatriation measures for what Japanese officials term "pseudo-refugees" from southeastern China who flocked on boats to western Japanese coasts last year. A chartered Chinese passenger ship will carry the deportees from Nagasaki to Fuzhou, Fujian Province, in southeast China. The 427 are currently being detained at the Justice Ministry's Omura detention house in Nagasaki Prefecture.

The first repatriation took place in December last year with 301 deportees, and the second was in March when 491 people were sent back by sea after China confirmed they were Chinese nationals, Foreign Ministry official Yoshihiro Nakajima said. The newest group of 427 are part of the 1,699 boat people still detained in Japan among the total of 2,804 persons who drifted to Japanese coasts between May and October last year on 22 boats from the East China Sea.

Nakajima said Chinese officials have only told his ministry the "returnees have been returned to where they used to live," without mentioning any punishment they might have incurred. He also said he has received reports that the deportees have been fined.

In April, a boat was found in southwestern Japanese seas with 40 passengers from the East China Sea as this year's first boat people approached Japan. The passengers were temporarily allowed landing and now are being processed for screening by immigration authorities.

New Condition Attached to Visit by Radio Ship

OW2205133690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1315 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday a port call in Japan by the "Goddess of Democracy" radio ship would be "problematic" even if, at the time of its visit, it had not yet broadcast pro-democracy messages to China in violation of international law. "If it is confirmed that they still have the intention of broadcasting after leaving the territorial waters of Japan ... that would be a problem," said Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign reporters.

Watanabe's remarks follow previous government statements to the effect that it would base its final decision on entry on whether or not the ship has acted in violation of domestic or international laws. "If the intention of that ship is to make itself a base for public broadcasting on the high seas, it is a violation of an international convention that we are a party to," Watanabe said. "That has to be taken into consideration and examined when a request (to pay a call at a Japanese port) is made," he said.

On Friday, the Chinese dissidents coordinating the activities of the 1,200-ton converted cargo ship in concert with French media organizations announced that the ship would leave Taiwan for Japan to purchase radio equipment needed to make the pro-democracy broadcasts. But a government source said Tuesday morning the ship would be refused entry into Japan if that is the reason given by the ship when it requests permission for a port call.

Questioned on reports that the ship would request a call at a Japanese port as a "cargo ship," Watanabe said, "If the real intention of the ship is carrying cargo, there is no problem."

Watanabe explained that Japan has ratified one of two relevant treaties concerning radio transmissions from the high seas. He said Japan is a signatory to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Treaty, which he said prohibits "the establishment and use of any broadcasting stations on objects which are on the surface of the sea or in the air, even if those objects are located outside of territorial waters."

But Watanabe did not completely rule out the possibility that the ship will ultimately be permitted to come to Japan. "So long as their entry into this country and activities in this country are legally permissible, we will allow them to (come)," Watanabe said.

Entry Denied To 'Goddess of Democracy'

OW2305102990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—The Goddess of Democracy radio ship will not be allowed to enter Japanese ports, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday. The ship's plans to make illegal broadcasts to China from the high seas are "very regrettable," and Japan does not want to be perceived as an accomplice, Sakamoto said.

"If we did not take steps to prevent this illegal action, or, on the contrary, if we acted as if we approved of the behavior, we would be inviting international criticism," Sakamoto told a regularly scheduled news conference.

"This would damage our interests," he said. Sakamoto did not elaborate, but earlier in the week he indicated Japan was concerned about upsetting China, which has condemned the ship's activities as a plot to overthrow the government.

A spokesman for the dissident ship said Friday the pro-democracy activists hoped to obtain transmitters needed for broadcasting in Japan after being denied the necessary equipment in Taiwan. The France-based cargo ship was reportedly scheduled to leave from Taiwan for Japan Wednesday.

The 1,200-ton ship, named after a statue erected by demonstrators in Beijing before last June's violent military crackdown, arrived in Keelung on May 13.

Nakayama Confirms Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting

OW2205123290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama announced Tuesday Cambodian peace talks will be held in Tokyo on June 4-5 between tripartite resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh government Premier Hun Sen. Nakayama also told a press conference that the timing of the meeting is a significant sign that the necessary conditions for a peaceful resolution to the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict are improving.

Both Sihanouk and Hun Sen have given Tokyo their word that they will attend the conference, Nakayama said.

Sihanouk, who is known for his unpredictability, has twice reversed his position on the idea of meeting with Hun Sen in Tokyo since the proposal was first made last month by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan during a visit to Japan. Nakayama said Sihanouk, who resigned as head of the tripartite resistance coalition last month, has indicated that he will be coming to Tokyo as a representative of the three resistance factions.

He was unable to confirm earlier reports that Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government, also plans to attend the meeting, but Foreign Ministry sources said he may participate as a member of the resistance delegation.

The foreign minister expressed particular interest in seeing discussions at the conference on the prospect of a ceasefire as an initial step toward a comprehensive peace settlement.

A Foreign Ministry source said Japan also expects fruitful discussions on the political and military requirements for an effective ceasefire. The source said Japan hopes the meeting will lay the groundwork for a second international peace conference in Paris at some point in the future.

Nakayama said Japan will work on the sidelines "to set up the best conditions" to facilitate the success of the talks, adding that he and Kaifu will likely meet the two Cambodian figures to convey Japan's view regarding the way to peace.

Japan wants to ensure "to the best of its abilities" that the "great historical trend of peace" occurring in Eastern Europe contributes to the resolution of conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

Nakayama stressed that Japan's willingness to allow Hun Sen's visit for the conference "does not imply Japan's recognition of the Heng Samrin administration as a government." Japan does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh and sources close to Sihanouk have expressed anxiety in the past that Hun Sen's presence in Japan might affect that position.

Nakayama said Masaharu Kohno, director of the Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Division, will depart for Bangkok on Wednesday to consult with the Thai Government on the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting. Ministry sources said Kohno may also take the opportunity to exchange views "with some Cambodian parties now in Bangkok," including representatives of Sihanouk's faction.

Attendance at the Tokyo talks by a member of the Khmer Rouge, the largest resistance coalition faction and the group which has been accused of genocide during its reign in Cambodia, is "theoretically possible," ministry officials said.

Further Reportage on Apology to ROK Issue

Envoy Leaves for Seoul

OW2205131990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A Japanese businessman left for Seoul Tuesday to hold last-minute talks with South Korean President No Tae-u on the delicate issue of how Japan plans to apologize for the suffering caused by its 35-year colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, informed sources said. The sources said Ryuzo Sejima, the former deputy head of a government advisory council on administrative reform, would be acting as a special envoy for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on the sensitive diplomatic matter. Kaifu, however, dismissed reports on Sejima's mission, telling reporters that there's no need to send an emissary to Seoul. An apology, he said, "is not something to be negotiated."

Meanwhile, Seoul's YONHAP NEWS AGENCY said Sejima, an adviser to C. Itoh and Co., a major trading house, would meet with No in the presidential Blue House during his stay in Seoul. Sejima is accompanying former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda who arrived in Seoul Tuesday to attend a meeting of former world leaders beginning Wednesday, YONHAP reported. Japanese sources confirmed Sejima's departure for Seoul after his arrival in Tokyo from Malaysia earlier in the day. But the Japanese Embassy in Seoul said it had not been informed that Sejima was on his way to the South Korean capital.

Sejima acted as a behind-the-scenes negotiator prior to then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 1983 trip to Seoul. He also helped mediate the normalization of Japan-South Korean relations in 1965.

No reiterated last week that he expects a clear apology from Emperor Akihito for Japanese colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Opposition Parties Divided

OW2205144590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1352 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Opposition parties Tuesday rejected a proposal by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) that would have House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi apologize on behalf of the Diet for Japan's past colonial rule of Korea when South Korean President No Tae-u visits Japan later this week. LDP sources said if a consensus can be reached, Sakurauchi's statement would speak for the Diet as well as the entire nation. Otherwise, his words to No would only be his "personal" apology, they said.

Officials of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the country's largest opposition party, said the JSP would only agree to letting Sakurauchi apologize for the Diet if he does so personally during No's May 24-26 Japan visit. The speech by the lower house speaker, to be made prior to an address to the Diet by a state guest, is standard protocol.

The JSP wants the Diet to adopt a resolution containing an apology for the suffering caused by Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945. The LDP, however, rejected the idea on grounds that such a resolution could limit the government's diplomatic prerogative and said Sakurauchi's statement could supplement the expected words of Emperor Akihito to No. But JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi dismissed the alternative plan, and Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party have shown little interest in the idea, with one Komeito official saying "diplomacy is the government's responsibility." Diet Secretariat sources said they expect political parties to reach agreement on an official statement by Sakurauchi that would provide "a good chance to heighten the independence and prestige of the legislature."

Meanwhile, civic groups, joined by Japanese scholars, religious devotees, and others Tuesday presented a petition signed by some 120,000 citizens demanding a Diet resolution of apology. The petition, submitted to legislative officials, urged the Diet to admit Japan's rule over Korea was "forced upon Koreans" and that it adopt a resolution to "apologize for their agony and loss." The document also said the Japanese Government must swiftly start negotiations with North Korea to resolve the colonial past and revise its stance that Japan's annexation of Korea was legally valid. Official prejudices against 680,000 resident Koreans in Japan must also be scrapped, it said. "Our efforts not to forget the past is a precondition for higher-level peace and democracy and we heartily seek reconciliation with Korean and other Asian peoples," said the petition addressed to Sakurauchi, House of Councillors President Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. The nationwide signature collection campaign started in March last year.

Apology Said Not Negotiable

OW2205125590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japan hopes this week's visit of South Korean President No Tae-u will help the two nations put the past behind them for a "more forward-looking, future-oriented relationship," a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the Foreign Ministry believes the much-anticipated "apology" of Emperor Akihito being drafted by the Japanese cabinet can "satisfy the expectations of the Korean people." But he said the remarks are not open to negotiation with the South Korean Government.

No earlier had expressed hope that the Emperor would make a more straightforward apology for Japan's 35-year colonial rule of the Korean peninsula than was made to former South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in 1984. The late Emperor Hirohito told Chon in a banquet speech, "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated."

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other government officials have engaged in a debate since then over the extent of Emperor Akihito's remarks and the constitutionality of a statement by the emperor. The emperor will offer his remarks in an address at a state banquet scheduled for Thursday, the first day of No's three-day visit to Japan. The South Korean Government will receive a copy of the final draft of the speech before No departs from Seoul, the source said.

"We are keenly aware of the sentiment of the Korean people and hope to make this a moment of reconciliation," the source said.

Reminded that the question of the constitutionality of the emperor's remarks was never brought out in 1984, the source explained that there had been considerable "internal discussion" over the extent to which Emperor Hirohito, posthumously called Emperor Showa, should apologize for the past. Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his cabinet at that time agreed the late emperor should express his "regret" over an "unfortunate past" between the two nations.

South Korea, however, has not been satisfied with the 1984 remarks, claiming the statement of regret did not recognize Japan's role as aggressor.

The source speculated that the "constitutionality" issue has become a focus this time since South Korean public opinion has clearly shown a desire for an apology by the emperor, which Japanese Government officials maintain is not possible under "constitutional restraints."

Prior to Thursday's banquet at the Imperial Palace, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko will greet No and his wife at a brief audience shortly after the South Korean president's arrival. No will then sit down with Kaifu for their first "summit meeting" to exchange thoughts on the broader issues of bilateral relations. The prime minister is expected to offer his own statement of the history shared by Japan and Korea, the source said.

On Friday, No will become the first South Korean president to address the Diet and will later meet with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians' League.

Before departing on the final day of the visit Saturday, No will meet again with Kaifu to discuss in more detail issues pending between the two nations. Kaifu is expected to convey his intent to "continue and expand" Japan's aid to war-displaced Koreans on Soviet-held Sakhalin who wish to visit their native Korea.

'Confidence Building' With Seoul Encouraged

OW2305133490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—An aide to South Korean President No Tae-u has called for "confidence building measures" to be discussed between Tokyo and Seoul as a means of dispelling concern over the ramifications of Japan's military buildup. Kim Hak-chun, No's advisor for policy affairs, indicated a need for such measures in an interview published in the latest edition of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's semi-official monthly magazine GAIKO (diplomacy) FORUM.

"Japan's growing military capabilities tend to generate concern among many Asian neighbors," explained Kim, an expert on international affairs and former Seoul University professor. "Korea's concern over Japan's military buildup could be heightened by Korea's increasing dependence on Japanese capital and technology," he warned. Kim suggested that the two sides address such areas of concern by seriously considering "a variety of confidence building measures." He did not elaborate.

The presidential aide also predicted that Japan's role in regional security is likely to increase in the future by virtue of its "economic strength and military potential." "Japan's defense capabilities are stronger than ever before in terms of the magnitude of its annually increasing defense expenditures," Kim said. But he cautioned that Japan's neighbors in Asia, "which remember the past behavior of Japan as a major military power," are loathe to see Japan's more active security role "go far beyond its territorial defense."

Even the U.S., which has been calling on Japan to pick up a greater share of the collective defense responsibility, would not like to see "a remilitarized Japan," he said. Despite doubts over the U.S. security commitment to the Asia- Pacific region amid recently announced troop cuts, Kim said Washington's strategic interests in the region and its strategy of forward deployment remain fundamentally unchanged. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has also not indicated any basic change on its security policies toward Asia, although achievement of economic strength is emerging as a priority concern, he said.

Kim thus dismissed concerns of a "power vacuum" arising in the region "to the extent that Japan would emerge as a military power posing a threat." "I think it would be useful for Japan, as well as the United States, to have closer consultations with its neighbors in order to minimize any such concern on their part," he added.

On the possibility of direct military cooperation between South Korea and Japan, Kim said few people in either country would find such a prospect "desirable." "To many Koreans who experienced Japanese colonial rule, Japan still remains far apart psychologically," he said.

USSR Asked for 'Proof' of Military Scaledown

OW2205152590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman Tuesday called on the Soviet Union to present Tokyo with "factual proof" of a military scaledown in the region around Japan to lend credibility to its talk of unilateral peace initiatives. "I really hope that factual proof would be presented that there have actually been reductions of armed forces in the regions we are very much interested in," said Taizo Watanabe.

Watanabe said those regions include the Soviet coastal states along the Sea of Japan, centering on the Soviet naval port of Vladivostok, and the so-called northern territories, which consist of three islands and a group of islets occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II. He said Japan is "very concerned" that there has been no indication from the Soviets of a military scaledown in the two regions.

"It is true that the Soviet Union has made its intentions public to (pull out) troops from Mongolia and from the Sino-Russian border, (as well as) a withdrawal from Cam Ranh Bay," the spokesman said. "But at the same time ... the Soviet Union has increased its forces, especially naval forces, in this area tremendously," he said.

Watanabe played down Soviet pledges to reduce the number of naval vessels in the 800-ship Pacific fleet, saying the number of ships to be pulled out of commission, which have yet to be identified by type, is "rather small" to begin with, while other ships are undergoing a qualitative improvement.

The spokesman was expounding on remarks made by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the Diet on Monday to the effect that the main precondition for detente in the Asia-Pacific region is further unilateral Soviet reductions in the Far East. Kaifu's remarks followed those the previous day by Soviet Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a military adviser to President Mikhail Gorbachev, that Moscow will not conduct further unilateral arms cuts in the Asia-Pacific region after it fulfills its previously announced commitment to reduce 200,000 troops by the end of 1990.

As for the question of troop reductions in the so-called northern territories, Soviet diplomatic sources said recently the question is "negotiable." But they added that Moscow could also raise its grievances over the stationing of a disproportionate number of Japanese military forces on Hokkaido, the northermost of Japan's four main islands, and over large-scale joint U.S.-Japan war games in the vicinity of Soviet borders.

Watanabe said Japan is "very open minded" about pursuing talks with the Soviets "about many matters, including security issues" in the framework of regularly scheduled working-level and foreign ministerial-level meetings. Such talks are expected when Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze comes to Tokyo later this year. But Japan has rejected Soviet proposals for a separate forum for specific talks on confidence-building measures and on regional naval disarmament.

Watanabe was pressed by a Soviet reporter on what prompted the government's recent decision to redeploy some 90 tanks this fiscal year from other areas of Japan to Hokkaido, after which more than half of Japan's 1,200 tanks will be stationed there. "Our basic policy is to make sure that our competence and capability of self-defense is assured," the spokesman said. "We have to be prepared for any sort of aggression in our territory."

Hokkaido, the island closest to the Soviet Union, is generally viewed by the Japanese military establishment as the most likely staging ground for a hypothetical Soviet invasion.

Asked if tanks are necessarily a defensive weapon, Watanabe noted many countries possess them and said "the mere number of tanks is not an indication of the intention on our part to invade." He stressed that Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) "are not for external aggression, not for overseas invasion, but for self-defense purposes."

Ability To Reduce CO2 Emissions Stressed

OW2305060090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Japan could peg its annual emissions of carbon dioxide [CO2] at the present level of 850 million tons by the year 2000 as part of its efforts to prevent global warming, an Environment Agency study says.

The study, compiled by the agency and obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, uses computers to analyze data on the possibility of improving energy efficiency and private enterprise predictions of energy consumption. The study suggests the immediate and thorough promotion of energy-saving measures such as housing insulation and the introduction of energy-saving generating and heating systems, including natural gas and cogeneration. With such measures in place, it would be possible to freeze annual carbon dioxide emissions at or near the current level while sustaining an annual growth in the gross national product of 4 percent, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] says it foresees difficulties in pegging carbon dioxide emissions at present levels by the year 2000. Carbon dioxide emissions will increase 15 percent from the current level in the year 2000 even if energy demand is curbed and stabilization of emissions would not be possible until the year 2010, the ministry said. The MITI prediction is based on the assumption that the world's population will increase 7 percent by the year 2000 and carbon dioxide emissions will grow 1.3 percent annually even with a 10 percent energy saving by the year 2010.

Carbon dioxide is considered a major contributing cause of the "greenhouse effect" or global warming. An international conference on global warming held in the Netherlands last November called for stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions by the end of the century. The ministerial conference decided to set a specific target for reduction of carbon dioxide emissions at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Governments will submit their policy on the issue at a meeting of a working group of the panel in June. The process of adjustment of opinion on the issue between the Environment Agency and MITI for the meeting is expected to face rough going. The United States is reluctant to set a target for the stabilization of carbon dioxide emissions.

North Korea

Japan Denounced For Its 'Two Koreas' Policy

SK2305052490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Japanese reactionaries for conducting acts contradictory to the will of the Korean people, playing a tacit trick, while paying lip service to "detente" on the Korean peninsula and "improvement of relations" with the DPRK.

The news analyst says:

Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu at the Diet talked about "sexpartite talks" and tried to link it with "detente" on the Korean peninsula. This was a splittist balderdash against peace and reunification of Korea and for a permanent division of Korea.

What the Japanese reactionaries are after is to lay hurdles in the way of the settlement of the Korean question, delay it for an indefinite period, freeze the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" and thus realise their wild design to stage a comeback to Korea.

They scheme to weave a plot around the "sexpartite talks" proposal by summoning the traitor No Tae-u to Tokyo. This reveals their intention to stick more persistently to the line of division and war against the Korean people.

The Japanese authorities are urged by a sinister aim to delay the settlement of the Korean question when they argue that "priority should be given to North-South dialogue."

While acting this way, Japan is uttering honeyed words of "improvement of relations" with the DPRK. This is a crafty trick and a proof that it is going to stiffen its unfriendly position toward the DPRK.

The Japanese authorities are these days perpetrating vicious provocations throughout Japan against the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

If Japan truly wants to improve relations with the DPRK, it must not only apologise for its aggression in the past but also renounce the unfriendly policy it is following jointly with the United States toward the DPRK and stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique to division and war.

U.S. 'Design To Dominate Asia' Denounced

SK2305111290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 May 90

["U.S. Imperialists' Design To Dominate Asia and Their Aggressive Strategy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—If the U.S. imperialists truly want peace and detente in the Asia-Pacific region, they must give up their reactionary marine strategy, stop such war games as "Rimpac" and withdraw all their aggression forces from this region.

NODONG SINMUN says this in its article today denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having staged the "Rimpac 90" manoeuvres in the Pacific waters for nearly two months.

Noting that the "Rimpac 90" joint military exercises were a direct product of the aggressive marine strategy of the U.S. imperialists, the author of the article says:

In their Asia-Pacific strategy they seek to dominate and control this region by containing the socialist countries and progressive countries there with strength. To this end, they scheme to mass their vast aggression forces in the Asia-Pacific region and apply their marine strategy the keynote of which is a preemptive strike by naval forces, unlike in other regions.

One of the chief aims sought by the U.S. imperialists is to inveigle Japan and the South Korean puppets with their huge war potentials into the aggressive marine strategy. By so doing they hope to use the Armed Forces of Japan and South Korea as shock-brigades of aggression against socialist countries.

With the participation of Japan and South Korean puppets in the "Rimpac 90", it has become quite clear that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance really exists and is feverishly active on the track of the U.S imperialists' marine strategy and the U.S. imperialists' reactionary plan to build a comprehensive military bloc in the Asia-Pacific region with it as the axle is being promoted rapidly.

It goes without saying that one of the major targets of the U.S. imperialists' marine strategy is our republic.

The "Rimpac" manoeuvres, an offspring of their aggressive marine strategy whose reactionary nature and danger are standing out in bolder relief day by day, gravely threaten the national independence of the people and peace in the Asia-Pacific region and increase the danger of war there.

Call for Destruction of Concrete Wall Repeated

SK2305110490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets would be unable to refuse to destroy the concrete wall when the entire nation in the North and the South and abroad are turning out to get the barrier of division removed and the world supports this, says NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The author of the article says:

This year we put forward a new epochal reunification proposal to tear down the concrete wall built in the area South of the military demarcation line and ensure free travel and complete opening between the North and the South from the patriotic stand to put an early period to confrontation and division and accelerate the reunification of the country.

Yet the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group oppose our proposal to destroy the barrier built in the South, though they welcomed the removal of the wall in another country.

This tells that "peace," "detente," "opening" and "unification" loud-mouthed by them are all lies and, in actuality, they seek a policy of confrontation and division against the reunification of the country.

It is stupid of the U.S. imperialists and the No group to claim that there is no concrete wall.

Why do they argue that there is no concrete wall, denying the hard fact, and stand opposed to its removal query

This is, above all, because they fear that their criminal act in building the wall should be exposed to the world.

Another reason for their refusal to remove the wall is that the U.S. imperialists intend to take hold of South Korea as their permanent colony and military base by perpetuating the division of Korea and the puppets have the mucky intention to remain in power as colonial stooges by keeping the country divided for ever and leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets, however, find themselves sinking deeper into a predicament as time flows.

Reportage of 10th Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising

Mass Rallies Held in North

SK2305110890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Mass rallies were held Tuesday [22 May] in Sinuiju, Hamhung, Haeju and Kaesong to mark the 10th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Speeches were made there by leading functionaries of local party and power bodies and representatives of all strata.

The speakers said the Kwangju popular uprising was an event worthy of special record in the history of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people and the national liberation struggle of the world oppressed people.

They pointed out that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," the chief culprit of the Kwangju massacre, was toppled by the stubborn struggle of the South Korean people after the Kwangju popular uprising, but the No Tae-u military fascist "regime" came to power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists to make the South Korean situation all the more gruesome.

Through the Kwangju uprising, the South Korean people were awakened to national and class consciousness and clearly realized that U.S. imperialism is the vicious strangler of democracy and human rights and shameless aggressor and have since directed the sharp edge of their struggle against U.S. imperialism, they remarked.

Stressing that struggle is the only way out, they ardently appealed to the South Korean students and people to fight it out vigorously for the punishment of the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre, an end to the fascist "security- oriented rule," the dissolution of "the Democratic Liberal Party," the abolition of all the fascist laws including the "National Security Law," the release of unreasonably imprisoned patriots and students, the removal of the wall of territorial division and for an earlier national reunification, not slackening the high fighting spirit.

While the rallies were going on, the participants loudly shouted slogans inspiring the just struggle of the South Korean people and denouncing the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

'Fascist Suppression' Decried

SK2305054690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today denounce the No Tae-u military fascist clique for having brutally cracked down upon the inaugural ceremony of the fourth "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) and a "national rally of workers" held in

Kwangju in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and walked away some 5,300 people to the maximum a day, ever firing live bullets at them.

The news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

We brand such fascist suppression by the No group as an unpardonable anti-national criminal act to stifle the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea and vehemently condemn it in the name of the nation.

All developments in South Korea clearly show that the "Democratic Liberal Party government" of the No group is a den of the fascist hangmen who had turned Kwangju where 800,000 citizens rose up in the uprising ten years ago into a sea of blood and it is a military fascist "regime" surpassing the "Yusin regime" and the "Fifth Republic regime".

Developments also show that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are entrenched in South Korea and the No group of pro-American military hooligans remain in power, the desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification cannot be realised.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary charges that the brutal suppression by the No group on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is an unpardonable criminal act and it is a last-ditch effort to bolster up the shaking colonial fascist rule. It stresses that the South Korean students and people will launch a joint struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the No group pay for the blood shed by the fallen Kwangju fighters a hundred times, a thousand times.

Students 'Punish' Police

SK2305054190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—An eight-member delegation of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) including the chairman of the general student council of Hanyang University in Seoul reportedly went to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on May 22, the day designated by "Chondaehyop" as "Day of anti-U.S. Struggle," to hand a letter of protest regarding the Kwangju incident and the current politics to the U.S. side.

The fascist clique who had posted about 700 combat police of five companies at the U.S. embassy and the "U.S. Cultural Center" in Seoul walked away the members of the "Chondaehyop" delegation as soon as they entered the embassy.

The letter of protest intended for the U.S. side said if the United States failed to make a reply to the letter till May 26, "Chondaehyop" would rise in a struggle to punish it.

Prior to the dispatch of the delegation, "Chondaehyop" held a press conference in the office room of the chairman of the general student council of Hanyang University, at which it exposed that the United States endorsed the movement of troops at the time of the pro-democracy movement in Kwangju and urged the United States to make an open apology for that.

In another development, some 200 students of Kyongbuk University on May 21 made a surprise firebomb attack on the Sangyok-dong no. 3 police booth of the Pukbu police station in Taegu.

When the perplexed police fired bullets, the angry students rushed to the combat police and punished about 40 of them.

'Fascist Clique' Blamed for Death

SK2305050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—South Korean dissident organisations denounced the fascist clique for causing the death of Sin Chang-ho, a student of the Taeyu College of Technology, according to a report.

The Committee for the Promotion of Democratic Alliance ("Minnyonchu") in a commentary on May 19 described his death as a murder by the reckless abuse of "government power" and demanded the punishment of those who are responsible for it and an apology of the "government".

In a statement on May 20 the "National Council of Trade Unions "(Chonnohyop) concluded that his death was caused by the violence of the present "regime," and said the ten million workers of South Korea denounce the present "regime" and strongly demand a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and the punishment of the chief culprits in it.

Hanminjom Issues Statement

SK2305105990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo May 22 (KNS-KCNA)—The Japan mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) issued a statement on May 21 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The statement noted that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group, frightened at the people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle which has surged to a higher tide this year, are trying to isolate the democratic forces, branding them as "ultra-leftist, pro-communist," through the formation of the grand conservative coalition by the three-party merger and, at the same time, are working hard to break the spirit of the Kwangju resistance.

The statement stressed:

Unless the U.S. forces are expelled from this land neither democracy nor reunification can be achieved.

U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of our struggle.

Victory in the struggle is impossible without a unified leadership, and it requires that the party's unified guidance be applied and ensured in all areas of the people's struggle.

The struggle must run the gamut from the regional to the all-regional one, and the struggle of people of broad strata must develop into an all-people struggle.

To this end, it is indispensable to develop the joint solidarity struggle of all organizations and thus properly build a people's united front.

While carrying out these tasks through their struggle, the people must learn a lot from the precious lesson of the May resistance and inherit the noble spirit of the Kwangju people's struggle, hold higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and form a united front of people of all walks of life and of all regions and rally themselves all behind Hanminjon, their only vanguard organization in South Korea.

Chongnyon Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK2205211490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—A group of Koreans in Japan led by Yi Mal-sang, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived here today to express thanks on the 35th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The group was met at the airport by Yun Ki-pok, Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned, heads of delegations and visiting groups of Chongnyon staying in the socialist homeland and their families and relatives.

* Kim Chong-il Designs Historical Site

902C0185A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Su-kun: "Standing Before the Grand Samjiyon Monument"]

[Text] Samjiyon is a holy place of the revolution with major historical interests. Our people, with feelings of reverence and solemnity, make frequent pilgrimages to it.

During the great anti-Japanese war, our great leader, then leading the main-force unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] in a march to the fatherland, stopped at Samjiyon to rest and to let troops appreciate the flavor of the fatherland to the fullness of their hearts.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"The revolutionary traditions are precious assets of the revolution gained in the course of the chuche of the revolution growing from its historical root, strengthening and developing. Unless we preserve and carry forward these revolutionary assets, we cannot ensure consistency and continuity in the work to strengthen the mainstay of the revolution."

Thanks to the firm will of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a grand epic- style monument—unparalleled both in scale and ideological, artistic quality—was erected by the Samjiyon Lake in the 1970's to convey the revolutionary achievements of our great leader and the revolutionary traditions of our party he established, forever from generation to generation.

More than 10 years have elapsed since the completion of the great Samjiyon monument, and in this memorable month of March, a functionary of the Mansudae Arts Studio said to us, with deep emotion:

"Those were unforgettable days for us indeed when we took to our hearts those vivid examples we were shown, not only of principles to be adhered to in the erection of a revolutionary monument but also of how the revolutionary fighters' faithfulness to our great leader should be given expression."

In retrospect, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only conceived the erection of the grand Samjiyon monuments but also provided energetic guidance both in the formation and the construction of the grand monuments, acting as if he were one of the artists and construction workers.

It happened on a day in July 1976, when they were taking great pains trying to determine where to place a bronze statue of our great leader.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited Samjiyon in person that day.

After touring the area, he asked the functionaries where they were going to place the statue. They answered that under the concept of spreading out the monuments on a mound removed from Samjiyon, they planned to deforest the jungle across the lake, build an artificial hill in its place and erect the statue there.

After carefully listening to their explanations, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that it would be better if the statue were put where two white birch trees stood, where our great leader had had his historic commemorative photograph taken during the Samjiyon stay, and if the place were made wide open to an access from Kabmu Security Road, a major road. His words opened the eyes of the functionaries.

He then emphasized that inasmuch as the purpose of erecting the grand monuments is to let posterity know about the revolutionary achievements of our great leader and to indoctrinate our people, we must, when picking a site for the monuments, adhere to the principle of placing them on the actual historical sites while faithfully reflecting the facts of life involved.

The teaching on placing the statue of our great leader by the Samjiyon Lake was an expression of his lofty intention not only to show our leader's great revolutionary achievements in a way most faithful to historical facts and even more vividly by erecting it close to the historical site, but also to provide facility to many field march members—visiting revolutionary battlefields—to pay their respect to the statue the first thing on their arrival at the site by building a large indoctrination ground and directly linking it to Kabmu Security Road, the main road for visitors.

Thus, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, during his visit to Samjiyon on that day, elucidated a fundamental principle and a precept for all to follow in the building of any monument to convey the great leader's revolutionary achievements to our posterity forever. Even after that, he continued to provide energetic guidance to the overall formation of the grand Samjiyon monuments. He even provided specific details.

On a day in April 1977, he again called the artists in to give them guidance on the planned formations of the monuments.

That day, after walking up to a model statue, he appeared lost in deep thought for a while, then asked the artists if they planned to portray the leader wearing a topcoat as shown in the model.

As they hesitated, unable to find out what he was getting at, he taught them that Paekdu is a holy mountain of the revolution and Samjiyon a revolutionary battlefield of a glorious history. Therefore, he said, in the statue to be respectfully placed against all this background, our leader should by all means be portrayed in a way to effectively show his features as a legendary hero and an iron-willed commander.

Pondering over the teaching, the artists were emotionally overwhelmed and at the same time wrapped in a deeply sublime sense.

Until that time, they had thought that only by depicting the leader wearing a topcoat could they give the statue feelings of movement and dignity.

Looking at the artists, who now had nothing but guilty consciences, he reminded them that the full-length poem "Mt. Paekdu" extols our great leader as the "Tiger" of Mt. Paekdu. Therefore, he said, the leader should, in the statue, wear the military uniform with a leather belt and hold a pair of binoculars in his hands. That is the best way to vividly portray the leader's features as military commander.

Our great commander Kim Il-song, who, from atop Commander's Hill of Mt. Paekdu, overlooks the rivers and mountains of the fatherland trampled down by the combat boots of the Japanese imperialists, who finally defeats the enemy to restore independence to the fatherland, and who unfolds ambitious programs to create a paradise for the people on this beautiful land of Korea!

The artists, picturing before their eyes the statue of our great leader as he showed it, felt unprecedentedly deep emotion and burning creative excitement surging in their hearts.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il also taught them about shortcomings concerning themes and contents of the grand monuments in their formation plans, one by one on that day. Samjiyon is a historical place where our great leader, then leading the KPRA main-force unit in a march on the fatherland, stopped for a rest. Therefore, he taught, the leader's statue should represent the theme of his triumphant return to the fatherland. Thus defining the basic theme of the grand Samjiyon monuments, he even went on to show them specific ways and means to put life into it.

He taught them to include bivouac scenes, scenes of actual life such as troops reading books by a bonfire or playing a flute, and to erect a group depicting KPRA women members are having a drink of water of the fatherland. He taught that when erecting it, the group should have a unique depiction and be placed by the pond where history says it actually took place. Also, his teaching that the groups should not be placed on straight lines but in a natural way so as to give them a cubic effect and yet ensure that everything falls in line with the central theme....

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il then again stressed that in arranging the monuments, the artists must ensure that the statue of our great leader is the centerpiece. Inasmuch as the grand Samjiyon monuments are the first to have the leader's statue erected with Mt. Paekdu itself in the background, he emphasized, they should be larger and more magnificent than any monuments in the past, both in scale and artistic quality.

Thus came the new formation plans placing the great leader's statue in the center and, to the right, the "Fatherland" group showing KPRA troops in a march toward the fatherland and the "Bivouac" group depicting KPRA troops' life full of optimism even in the midst of arduous ordeals, and to the left, the "Admiration" group symbolizing all the people giving the great leader's triumphant return to the fatherland an enthusiastic welcome with feelings of boundless admiration, and next to it, the "March" group with a grand granite sculpture of "March Bugler" behind it.

After the model formations were completed, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the Mansudae Arts Studio in person on a day in June 1978 to help finalize actual arrangement plans. He then provided energetic guidance to get the construction of Samjiyon as a historical site of revolutionary battles completed in the shortest possible period of time.

He arranged for the Samjiyon construction to be carried out as a partywide, nationwide movement, and formed the Yanggang Province Revolutionary Battlefields Construction Central Command and the Revolutionary Historical Sites Construction General Bureau, with functionaries of the party, the administration and mass organizations, putting them in charge of construction for Samjiyon and other historical revolutionary battle sites in Yanggang Province. All these revolutionary measures he took, and his sagacious leadership in defining unambiguously the phases of construction and targets for each phase and in taking state-level measures to ensure supplies of construction materials and facilities on a preferential basis....

Thus, the grand Samjiyon monuments—unparalleled both in scale and ideological, artistic quality—were completed in a little more than two years.

Today, like any other day, people stand in front of these immortal grand monuments which will be handed down to our posterity forever, carving deeply into their hearts the revolutionary achievements of our great leader, wrapped in infinite reverence. And they think about the firm conviction and will of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who will solidly preserve the revolutionary traditions of our party established by the leader, adding luster to them from generation to generation, and who will fulfill the chuche revolution through to the end. They think about the future of our revolution and fatherland which will be ever brighter thanks to this conviction and will of his—with a burning resolution in their hearts to continue to uphold the party leadership with loyalty.

Korean Sportsmen Prepare for Asian Games

SK2205211290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Korean sportsmen are hastening preparations to participate in the 11th Asian Games scheduled in Beijing in September.

Training has entered the full-dress phase at all the stadiums and gymnasiums in Chongchun Street in Pyongyang and many training centers in the city.

Korea is preparing for competitions nearly in all events, such as soccer and other ball games, badminton, swimming, field and track, weightlifting, judo and table tennis. [passage omitted]

CPLA Song, Dance Ensemble Arrives in Pyongyang

SK2205211590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1516 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The song and dance ensemble of the General political department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] led by Maj. Gen. Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the CPLA General Political Department, arrived here today.

The ensemble was met at the pyongyang railway station by Maj. Gen. of the Korean People's Army Won Myong-kyun, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Sin An-pang, and other officials concerned.

Present to meet it were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Chiang Zhengcai and his embassy officials.

Korean artistes presented bouquets to leading members of the ensemble.

The ensemble was accorded warm welcome by working people at the railway station in Sinuiju, a border city, on its way to Pyongyang.

KPA Hosts Reception for Chinese CPLA

SK2305052590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The general political department of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Tuesday gave a reception for the visiting song and dance ensemble of the general political department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA].

Invited there were the members of the ensemble headed by its Maj. Gen. Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the CPLA general political department, and Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese embassy here.

Maj. Gen. Won Myong-kyon of the Korean People's Army, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Sin An-pang and other officials concerned were present there.

Speeches were exchanged there.

Shevardnadze-Baker Talks in Moscow Reported

SK2205232690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] According to a TASS report, with the Soviet-U.S. summit on the horizon, talks between Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Baker were held in Moscow on 16-19 May. Issues concerning arms reduction, Soviet-U.S. relations, and a series of other international issues were discussed at the talks. The situation on the Korean peninsula and a broad range of regional issues also were discussed at the talks.

Kim Il-song Meets Ghanaian Delegation

SK2205211390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting government delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Daniel Francis Annan, member of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.

Present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and Jonas Awuku Afari, Ghanaian ambassador e.p. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented president Kim Il-song with a gift from Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.

Paper Views Future Under Party Leadership

SK2105000190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 16 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May" Special Article": "Our People's Revolutionary Pride in Providing the Brilliant Future of the Fatherland Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Our people are vigorously accelerating the majestic march of the nineties for the prosperity of the fatherland with far-sighted ambition and faith. Under the leadership of our party the position and honor of our fatherland today are shining at the highest level. Recognizing our fatherland's position and looking into the world today we come to more deeply feel self-confidence in the future of the fatherland. Our fatherland is the brilliant fatherland in which not only the rewarding life of our generation, but also the eternal happiness of our descendants is firmly guaranteed.

1. The brilliant future of our fatherland has been provided under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. This is our people's infinite happiness and glory. For all people in the world, the future of their fatherland is very important. The prospect of a nation or a people rests with the future of its fatherland.

People's destiny is inseparably linked to their fatherland. Therefore, only when the future of their fatherland is bright and promising can the prosperity and happiness of their descendants be guaranteed. And, at the same time, their past struggle and their present success can be glorified only in their outstanding future.

The history and reality of the fatherland should be proud. However, what is more important is that its future should be more brilliant. It is because the fatherland is the place where the people should live generation after generation and because all gains and achievements that they have registered through bloody struggle and creative labor in building the fatherland are reflected in the future of the fatherland.

The bright future is an important yardstick which characterizes the greatness of the fatherland. The fatherland does not mean merely one's country or the place where one was born and grew up, and, therefore, its greatness is not prescribed by the size of the territory, the population, natural and geographical conditions, and material wealth. In other words, with man as master of the world at the center, the fatherland should be judged by man's independent and creative life.

The purpose of men's lives is to lead an independent and creative life, to occupy the position as the master of the world, and to play the role of master. The fatherland is the cradle where men with purpose thrive in their rewarding lives generation after generation and create happiness. Therefore, we can say that the fatherland in which the eternal happiness of the descendants is guaranteed is really a genuine fatherland.

The fatherland with a promising future is provided only to the masses of working people, including the working class. When we look back at history we can find that in various different periods in history many countries were proud of their power and greatness. There were those countries which gained their reputations through war and conquest, there were those countries which won fame during the Renaissance, and there were those countries which attempted to dominate the world through territorial expansion and annexation. However, such countries did not last long. Generally, they were destined to traverse the road of degeneration and ruin soon after they rose. This was an inevitable consequence arising from the nature of the exploiting class and the institutional vulnerabilities of the old society.

In the exploiting society, we cannot expect to find a genuine fatherland of the masses of working people nor can we expect eternal prosperity. Unlike all of the exploiting classes which lack a future; for the masses of working people, there exists a bright future. The future of mankind belongs to mankind. The cause of the working class is the cause of eliminating all sorts of exploitation, oppression, subjugation, and inequality in the territory of its country and, thus, of building a paradise of the people where the independence of the masses of working people has been realized.

This constitutes the sacred struggle to create a proud reality of the fatherland and to provide its bright future. All ruling classes that have existed in history have loudly proclaimed a slogan which emphasized their fatherland. However, those who build a genuine fatherland of the people and glorify it are the working class and the masses of working people.

The beautiful ideal of the working class and revolutionaries and the lofty purpose of their life and struggle lie in the brilliant future of the fatherland. It is the noble trait of those who are carrying out the revolution to love the future and to struggle, devoting all, for the brighter future of their fatherland.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We have the sacred duty to create an outstanding and bright future not only for ourselves and our generation, but also for our future generations.

The noble trait of those who are carrying out the revolution find expression in their struggle for a bright future and for a new happy life of their descendants in defiance of all sorts of difficulties, instead of their comfortable life of today. Working harder in the interests of oneself, society, groups, and descendants and continuously advancing toward a better future without being satisfied with today's reality is precisely the temper and lifestyle of revolutionaries. Revolutionaries do not meet the future, but create it. Seeking only the pleasures of the moment without having a far-sighted ambition and living only for one's own comfort while forgetting the fatherland, the nation, and the people is neither human life nor human happiness.

The value of the life and the happiness of a human being, who is a social being, lie in the struggle for society, groups, and future generations. Devoting one's life to achieving happiness is more noble and valuable than enjoying oneself. Devotedly dedicating one's all to pioneering the destiny of the nation and the destiny of mankind for future generations, though one person and one's own generation cannot achieve everything, is a genuine and noble life.

In the past, many revolutionaries passed away in the course of the revolution without enjoying today's happiness and without seeing it. However, the noble and valuable sacrifices and exploits that they gave will be remembered forever and have been highly evaluated by history and mankind. When we enthusiastically love the future and devote our all to pioneering the future of the fatherland as our revolutionaries did in the past we can live eternally together with the fatherland.

Providing an infinitely prosperous future for the fatherland is truly the honorable and responsible duty of our generation. The sacred cause for the future of the fatherland is advanced amid the firm inheritance of the revolution by the generations. Because the struggle of the past generations existed, the struggle of our generation exists. Because the struggle of our generation exists the struggle of future generations will exist. Each generation is assigned a different duty in history. By performing its duty each generation contributes to the fatherland's prosperity and to mankind's progress.

Our generation lives in a most glorious period in the history of our fatherland and has an infinitely important and responsible duty. Those who should traverse the proud road of the revolution although it is arduous and who should perform the rewarding obligation although it is very heavy are truly our generation.

Only by reunifying the divided fatherland and, thus, by building on this land a paradise of the people which enjoys grandeur and prosperity can we perform our duty assigned by the times and by history and show our dignified life to the previous and the future generations.

Our people have brilliantly pioneered the destiny of the fatherland by displaying matchless heroism and devotion in the past. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Korean revolutionaries and the people, our fatherland was liberated and has been able to effect the great leap of changing from centuries-long backwardness and poverty to progress and civilization. Today this fatherland of ours is the fatherland that our people themselves have won and defended through their bloody struggle and is the prosperous fatherland built through great social reforms and heroic construction. Our socialist fatherland has been provided by the protracted and heroic struggle of martyred revolutionary patriots and patriotic people. Likewise, the brighter future of a reunified fatherland can be achieved only through the indomitable struggle of our people who have surmounted all sorts of historical trials.

The fundamental factor of all victories in the struggle for pioneering the destiny and creating the future of the fatherland is the leadership of the party and the leader. Standing always in the center of the struggle for pioneering the destiny of the fatherland is the leader, the supreme genius of the popular masses. That which enables the popular masses to have a firm position as the subject of history and to fulfill their role is the leadership of the party and the leader.

The party and the leader determine the destiny of the fatherland and the destiny of the revolution. Our people were able to defeat the power of imperialism, restore the lost fatherland, and build the prosperous socialist fatherland within a short period of history, dashing forward in the spirit of chollima despite the very complicated and difficult conditions, because they upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as leader and received the his wise leadership.

Our father is the respected and beloved leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has the endless reverence and trust of all the Korean people as the sun of the nation and as father, because he shouldered the destiny of the fatherland and the nation when he was young, originated everything of value of the fatherland, and built the firm foundation for making the fatherland strong and prosperous.

Today, our party is leading with confidence our fatherland, people, and revolution into the bright future, taking total responsibility for them. It is the sublime will and volition of our party to carry out a great struggle in our generation and make our coming generations complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation to generation, always remembering our times when we created an epochal change and miracles.

Our party's ideals and its ambition to lead our Korea into a resplendent future and to add luster to it before the entire world, as in the solemn pledge made on Mt. Yongnam on the historic day, are sublime and great, and the leadership for their realization is truly outstanding and unique. Our glorious party is a powerful and mighty weapon for building the fatherland and the bright future of the fatherland.

The promising fatherland shines where the leadership of a great leader [widaehan yongdoja] is embodied. Our Korea, which was oppressed, plundered, and even deprived of its name under the foreign imperialist aggressors half a century ago, is emerging in the world arena with high dignity and independence today, and its future is endlessly bright and promising. No genius of prophecy could have imagined this! This miraculous change brought forth in the development of a nation has never been witnessed in the history of mankind.

The change and high position of our fatherland is totally the fruition of the leadership of our great leader and great party. That the destiny and future of the fatherland depend on its leader is the truth of the times that has been confirmed by the practical experience of our revolution.

2. Our fatherland, which is advancing under the leadership of the great party and leader, is demonstrating its pride in being the great fatherland with a resplendent future.

It is easy to evaluate history, but it is difficult to evaluate the future. The present represents the future, but the present is not the future itself, for everything of the present changes with the lapse of time. Nevertheless, we can tell the future of the fatherland with certainty through the reality of today. No people can choose their future transcending reality. That is the sole scientific methodology to clarify the future of the fatherland based on reality according to the inevitable law of the development of human history and to the inevitability of building the fatherland by the popular working masses. Our fatherland is wonderful today, but it is a great country that will give forth more resplendent rays tomorrow.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our socialist fatherland is the best fatherland in the world which is free from exploitation, oppression, and taxes, and where everyone works, studies, and receives free medical care. In other words, our socialist fatherland is the chuche fatherland which is politically independent, economically self-reliant, and self-defending in national defense.

The resplendent future of the fatherland lies in the great ideology, system, and subject of the revolution. We cannot boast of the resplendent future of the fatherland simply because we have abundant and beautiful natural scenery and increased wealth. What matters is whether we have the ideology, system, and people capable of brilliantly realizing the chajusong of the popular masses. The ideology, system, and independent subject of the revolution are among the most fundamental and paramount factors that characterize the future of the fatherland. The head of state of a foreign country who visited our country long ago, seeing our reality, said that Korea is a new state with a new rural area, new cities, new people, and a new economy. This is high praise of the proud reality and bright future of our fatherland.

The future of our fatherland is bright because, more than anything else, it has the great chuche idea. The progressive idea is the banner of building the fatherland, and the struggle to build and add luster to the fatherland is the struggle to embody the ideology. History shows that people suffer from pain and vicissitudes not for lack of material wealth but for lack of ideology and theory. Since chajusong is the life of the country and the nation, the ideology of independence is the lifeline for the fatherland of the working popular masses.

Our country is the fatherland of the chuche idea in which the great chuche idea, the most thorough ideology of independence, was founded. The chuche idea, which precisely reflects the people's aspirations, demands, and interests in the era of independence and which elucidates the correct road to realizing the chajusong of the popular masses, has vigorously pushed ahead our people's cause of building the fatherland.

The originality and truthfulness of the chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding ideologist and theoretician, and its vitality and its significance in bringing forth changes have already been verified through practice. The chuche idea is not only the guiding policy which enables the working class and people of our times to carry out the revolutionary cause without deviation but an immortal theory which has eternal vitality in the future as well.

The fundamental problem in providing the resplendent future of the fatherland is to adhere to, develop, and embody this idea. To achieve the comprehensive victory of the chuche idea and make the country in which the society is thoroughly dominated by the chuche idea—this is the way we realize the resplendent future of our fatherland.

Our party resolutely defends and adheres to the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, continuously develops and enriches it, and embodies it in all fields of the revolution and construction. The achievements made by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea with his profound and creative ideological and theoretical activities are outstanding and great. Without them, it is hardly possible that the chuche idea could be completed into the monolithic system of thought, theory, and method of chuche and become the banner of struggle and the banner of victory which can eternally guide the people's cause of completely realizing the chajusong.

To arm people firmly with the chuche idea and carry on the revolution and construction in our own way is the principle which our party firmly maintains. This is the (?fundamental requirement) for the proud reality in which the nature, society, and people of the fatherland are remade according to the demand of chuche. The vitality of the chuche idea is that it is not fantasy but science and that it is turned into a material force without fail, as is the case with all progressive ideas.

Only those nations which know the method of pioneering the destiny and foresee the future can truly become the masters of their destiny. The nation that has no mighty ideological and spiritual backbone or common ideals and objectives has no bright prospect or future. Our people who advance with overflowing faith and hope, foreseeing the distant future with correct chuche outlook on the world are already living now in a dignified manner in a state of high ideological and spiritual principle that will come in the future.

We have the chuche idea which is a culmination of mankind's independent development of ideology, and the chuche idea has become the people's only belief. This is the most valuable of all the assets for the future of our fatherland.

All members of society have been thoroughly permeated with the chuche idea, and nature has been harnessed and the society reformed according to the demand of the chuche idea. As a result, our country is turning into a country permeated with the chuche idea. This is an inevitable trend in the development of our fatherland, which nothing can stop.

As a result of this, our future fatherland will become the first great country which has completely realized the basic aspirations and demands of the masses of the working people.

No country is more prestigious than our fatherland and no other country's future is brighter than that of our fatherland of a great ideology where the immortal revolutionary ideology has been created and is brilliantly embodied.

Another reason why the future of our fatherland is bright is because a most superior and vital social system has been established.

The social system is a basic condition for the building of the fatherland. The progress of a country and its future are importantly linked with the social system. Of course, to guarantee the position and role of the masses of the people as the masters of the state and society, production capacities, the level of the development of ideology and culture, and many other factors are influential. However, most important and decisive is the social system.

The imperialists brag that their societies are affluent ones. It is, however, clear that there is no future for the capitalist systems under which the absolute majority of working people are unable to live as the masters of state and society.

As the revolution progresses, the socialist system, too, is ceaselessly developed and consummated.

The basic benchmark of the vitality of a social system and its future is how the inherent demands of the masses of the people are met. The masses of the people will remain on the stage of history forever. Accordingly, the social system which is in accord with the inherent nature of itself will shine forever.

The superiority of the socialist system established in our country is attributed to thoroughly meeting the inherent demand of the working class which represents the future of mankind.

By nature, social human beings desire by nature to live and to develop themselves independently and creatively. Our socialist system is the social system which brilliantly satisfies the independent demand and desire of the working class to be free from all kinds of domination, subjugation, exploitation, and oppression and to live a happy life, helping one another.

With the noble sense of mission and in a revolutionary stand, our party is strengthening and developing our socialist system and is fully displaying its superiority. As a result, in our country, all people, as the true masters of the state and society, live a valuable and honorable political life and live a sound and rich cultural life and also a stable and equal material life absolutely free from worries and anxieties.

According to talents and abilities, jobs are guaranteed for all people, everyone benefits from a free compulsory education system and a free medical treatment system, and all people live a happy life as the members of the great happy family in our country where no tax is levied and where no social evils exist. This is the socialist life which our people enjoy as a special privilege.

Nowhere in the world are human rights fully respected, true freedom practically guaranteed, and the development of individuality fully guaranteed as in our country.

The society of the future—mankind's most paramount ideal—will be the one where people will enjoy a complete social and political independence and will live a most valuable, affluent, and civilized life. In this respect, the life which our people enjoy today in three areas of their social life is, it can be said, a true token of the future social life.

Along with the superior social system, the immortal structures of creation are shining in our fatherland. Ceaselessly creating new and unique things for the future and ensuring that all the assets of the fatherland continue to remain as everlasting monuments not only today but also even in the distant future is our party's invariable stand. Whatever is planned and implemented by our party is never followed or patterned after what others do. Everything our party plans and does is great and far-reaching.

The world-famous Sohae Lockgate, the magnificent and splendid streets in the capital city Pyongyang, the first-class building structures of the world, and other monumental structures built across the fatherland show the greatness of our party that foresees our distant future and creates the assets of the future with extraordinary courage and with creative and energetic leadership.

Through experiences in their life, our people maintain their firm belief that our socialist system is the best. They never try to trade it for anything. They only devote themselves to the glory the social system of the socialist fatherland and all other assets.

The imperialists' maneuvers designed to turn the wheel of history and to dissipate faith in socialism from the minds of people will never work with our people.

Humanity's future is in socialism, not in imperialism. It is the imperative of history that mankind is advancing toward socialism and communism, although it may face temporary trials and difficulties along the path of advance.

Thanks to the unique socialist system of our own style, which our people chose by themselves, waging a vigorous struggle for a long time under the leadership of the party and the leader, which was established and has been operated by our people, and whose vitality has been proven through practical examples, our fatherland will be as brilliant as a lighthouse that gives hope and vitality to the people as today's vanguard.

That all people have become the powerful main force of the revolution, attaining firm unity and cohesion with the party and the leader as their center, is the basic guarantee for glorifying the future of our fatherland.

The popular masses are the main force for building the nation, and the future of the nation depends on how the popular masses are prepared and how they are united with the party.

In the social and political organism in which the unity among the leader, the party, and the masses is achieved, not only the principle of equality among the people has been brilliantly realized but also the principle of revolutionary faith and comradeship has been smoothly applied. Based on these principles, the collectivist and communist principle of "One for all and all for one" will be thoroughly realized.

Thus, the social and political stability of the nation will be guaranteed and the creative role of the popular masses will be enhanced to the maximum.

The unity among the leader, the party, and the masses is the method of existence for the popular masses for creating history and glorifying the fatherland.

Our people have a glorious revolutionary tradition and have been disciplined amid arduous struggles. Our people are the lofty people who have not been stained by bad ideological trends. There are no revolutionary people like our revolutionary people, who have not been stained in the slightest degree by the social democracy [sahoe minjujuui] of the past and who tenaciously have opposed and rejected today's bourgeois liberalization.

If our people are called the great people who are ideologically and spiritually pure, people who can defeat any enemy and who can accomplish anything, our party and leader can be called the pillar of faith of all the people and the center of unity which has realized the aspirations and will of the people.

The loyalty and faith of our people who follow and uphold the party and the leader are incomparably ardent and pure. Their loyalty and faith will never change and will be immortal no matter what trials may lie ahead. Herein lies the firmness and indomitability of our unity and cohesion.

No work is more important for pioneering the future of the nation than to consolidate the unity and cohesion between the party and the people. If the people fail to attain unity or are weak, they will be dealt a blow and will lose all their country's precious possessions. This is a truth that will never change under circumstances in which remain imperialism and domination.

When the party is strong and its guidance role is lofty, the popular masses can be united as a firm social and political organism with one center and one kernel organization.

Proceeding from this standpoint, our party center gives priority to strengthening the party, to enhancing its guidance role, and to making the party faithfully serve the people. As a result, the Worker's Party of Korea has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious party with a lofty organizational ability and a lofty leadership. It has been strengthened and developed into a party which attained unshakable unity and cohesion with the masses. Our people are tenaciously growing into an independent people that no one can dare to provoke.

Our people are faithfully sharing to the end their destiny with the party and sticking to their course of advancing toward the ideal of mankind by overcoming fierce storms and waves.

Because all the people have attained firm unity and cohesion by uniting themselves with one center based on one ideology and one wish, we have an indomitable strength with which we can defeat any enemy invading the nation's sovereignty and have a genuine creative key to expediting the brilliant future of the fatherland.

In the past, our people experienced painful vicissitudes and slavery because of splits in the ranks caused by the maneuvers of the feudalistic ruling faction, factionists, and flunkeyists. However, thanks to the unity of the ranks with the great leader as the center, our people could traverse the path decorated with victory and glory.

Today in our country, the people and indomitable revolutionary armed forces who have a lofty revolutionary spirit and combat capabilities are firmly united with the party center. Therefore, the fatherland's dignity and sovereignty are firmly guaranteed in the future. This unity's strength will fully demonstrate the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the people and will enable the people to create miracles which will imbue the world's people with admiration.

Indeed, the indomitable unity and cohesion achieved among the leader, the party, and the masses in our country serve as a basis for the entire society, enabling the people to firmly maintain the life of the revolution, no matter how much time may pass, and to glorify the future of the nation.

As the most energetic ranks in history and as the indomitable people who have achieved their unity and cohesion, our people will certainly glorify the fatherland.

Indeed, our fatherland has a bright future in many aspects. Our nation's future is one of a utopia where the entire society is remodeled on the chuche idea, where all the people bring forth an independent life and happiness in firm unity while singing a song of creativeness and construction, and where everything which mankind has aspired to and dreamed of throughout every generation is attained.

Since long ago, people have wished for an ideal human society in which everyone lives in harmony and is equally happy. Nevertheless, they attempted to seek such a society from outside the realities. What is more beautiful and more splendid than the ideal is our future fatherland where such an ideal is turned into reality.

Our people are advancing to a bright future while adhering to a great ideology and a superior social system and while consolidating the main force of the revolution into indomitable forces by upholding the outstanding leader. From the standpoint of the people who are merely concerned about today's destiny, far from the nation's future, our people's pride and national prestige are indeed incomparable to anything.

3. The pride in the nation's future is an ideological and spiritual motivation which makes one love and glorify one's fatherland. One's fatherland is a motherly land from which one is born and nurtured. Therefore, one should love and take care of one's fatherland.

The people, who live and carry out the revolution in the great fatherland where the people's aspirations and ideals have bloomed, should love their fatherland more than other people and should vigorously struggle to glorify their fatherland.

The pride in the fatherland is linked to a sense of duty to glorify the fatherland. This pride, which is not linked to the love of the fatherland and to devoted service, is not actual pride. We should brilliantly realize the noble spirit of our fatherland, which has a bright present and a bright future, is the best in the practical struggle for prosperity and reunification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Those who do not love the fatherland, those who do not struggle for the fatherland, and those who do not make any contribution to the fatherland have no right to talk about the fatherland, nor can they be called genuine sons and daughters of the motherly fatherland.

In order for one to glorify one's pride in the fatherland while struggling for the fatherland's prosperity and development, one should have a better knowledge about our great fatherland, which is led by the great party and the leader. It is not easy for one to know everything included in the immense concept of the fatherland.

Not only from the standpoint of the present and the future, but also from that of history and tradition, as well as that of natural and geographical conditions, our fatherland is an excellent country. In particular, it has become a great and dignified country because it upholds the great party and the great leader.

It offers a genuine path for one to formulate a correct view and outlook on our people, our party, and our leader, and in glorifying one's genuine life and to have a comprehensive and profound awareness of the fatherland, instead of indulging in confidence in one's knowledge about the fatherland.

For a long time, Korea has been widely known as the 3,000-ri land with beautiful scenery and as a lively country. Our country has a long history, long traditions and precious cultural assets.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our country's history and culture have been more brilliantly glorified, and great monumental edifices and structures have been built everywhere in our fatherland. Thus, our fatherland has become a paradise on earth, a beautiful and better place in which to live.

Understanding and grasping our country through history and reality and seeing it from the viewpoint of world history constitutes a way for better understanding the fatherland. Our country is a peninsular country geographically situated between large countries.

Those patriots who have been armed with the chuche idea and who are well aware of everything about the fatherland do not have the delusions held by others. There are no people in the world like our people—people who have defended the security of their fatherland and, in a short period of time, have placed their fatherland on the high peak of progress, civilization, grandeur, and prosperity, even under the difficult conditions in which their territory has been divided into two and in which they have to directly confront the ringleader of the imperialists. We can take due pride and dignity in our fatherland's revolutionary achievements and its great assets that have been gained under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center. Only by more deeply learning through experience about the greatness of our fatherland and the superiority of our nation can we become independent revolutionaries—namely, the genuine masters of the country who constantly glorify the fatherland with a spirit of strong attachment to it and love for it.

Treasuring, loving, and putting one's own demands at the forefront is the noble expression of love for one's fatherland, which proceeds from one's pride toward the fatherland. The love for the fatherland and the spirit of devotedly serving it stem from the awareness of not only understanding well one's own demands, but also treasuring, loving, and putting them at the forefront. One's own demands are the ideolcgy and policy of the party to which one belongs, the weapons and tradition of the revolution, the assets gained and built by the people of one's country, and all other things that belong to one's fatherland. In pioneering the destiny of the fatherland, one's own demands become a basis.

For people to live independently with their minds in the right place and to open up the future for the fatherland and the nation, they should treasure their own demands, put them at the forefront, and thoroughly rely on them. Those who do not treasure their own demands and who lack national pride cannot become the master of their country and are destined to eventually become slaves. That we treasure and love our own demands and put them at the forefront does not mean that only our own demands are the best. In other words, it means that one should treasure and love one's own demands and, with dignity, put them at the forefront. It also means that if one's own demands are inferior to the demands of others, one struggles with the firm determination to lead others by developing them anew. This is a most correct and revolutionary attitude which rejects a narrow-minded and clannish tendency in building one's fatherland.

Practice is the basis of truth, and the value of all assets is to be proven by history and reality. Many assests that our fatherland and people have today are the joint assets of mankind. Our party's ideology and policy are most correct, and our revolutionary tradition as well is great. We should treasure our party's ideology, policy, and tradition and, with dignity, we should put them at the forefront. We should resolutely safeguard and defend them and should actively struggle to achieve prosperity for the fatherland. Also, we should maintain a dignified pride over all gains made in the fatherland, including the socialist system and the economic and cultural development level of the country, and we should enrich and develop the fatherland through our economic foundation and strength.

When all the people have the firm faith in and pride and dignity over our own demands, our country will not be shaken by any storm and will advance along the single road of chuche to achieve grandeur and prosperity. It is important to perform the duty for the fatherland in glorifying the revolutionary honor of having the great fatherland through a practical struggle. For all people, the fatherland is one. The fatherland is also eternal. There is nothing more sacred and precious in this world than the fatherland. The struggle of all generations of mankind constitutes the course of serving the fatherland and performing duties for it.

Among the relationships and affections that people form and share in their everyday lives, the affection for their fatherland is the deepest affection and cannot be severed. Those who give priority to serving the fatherland and the nation over safeguarding the interests of their class or political faction are precisely conscientious people. Being loyal to the fatherland is the absolute and unconditional demand for all people. Essentially, revolutionary duty is not effected by one's environment or by conditions. People's love for and loyalty to their fatherland is the same as the love sons and daughters hold for their parents. Those people who respect and love their parents simply because their parents are superior to other parents, or because they hope that they might gain benefits from their parents, cannot be said to be acting like conscientious people. Likewise, if one betrays one's fatherland because one is disappointed by its backwardness, or if one turns away from one's fatherland when it is in danger to extricate oneself from the situation, he will be despised.

Under all circumstances, people should unconditionally follow the motherly fatherland that has fostered them and they should fight, devoting their lives, for their fatherland. In performing our duty for the fatherland, we cannot seek compensation or put a price on it. The question is: What comes first, the fatherland or the individual's honor and comfort? Our people have achieved national prosperity and made contributions to demonstrating the nation's honor by struggling for the fatherland. This has become our people's unlimited happiness.

If one wants comfort in return for one's contributions to the fatherland, this is undoubtedly an act of treachery and betrayal. Those who have a strong revolutionary sense of duty never commit flunkeyist behavior or betray their fatherland under any circumstances.

The way for our people to be loyal and faithful to the fatherland today is to display heroism and matchless devotion in the struggle for national prosperity and reunification. The fatherland cherishes loyal retainers and heroes forever. Every generation of our revolution has performed duties for the fatherland via indomitable, heroic struggles.

A generational shift has been effected in our revolutionary ranks, and consequently, the generations which were born in the socialist fatherland have emerged as a primary force. They are none other than the generations that should carry the fatherland—which is vibrant with life—and should nurture and glorify its brilliant future. They should not be fascinated by the happiness that they are enjoying today in the socialist fatherland. Instead, they should always bow their heads before the fatherland that has bestowed this happiness upon them, and they should devote their youthful strength and wisdom to the fatherland. Herein lies the duty and mission of the youths of the new generation.

Youths have never experienced the bitter sorrow of having lost the country. Therefore, they should more thoroughly realize how our fatherland was saved and built up. They, more than anyone else, also should faithfully live and struggle for the fatherland, which has been dotted with the blood and sweat of martyred patriots.

Our party is firmly determined to try to raise our fatherland into the ranks of advanced countries in all fields, including the economic and cultural fields. Those who struggle and devote their all to achieve the party's intentions and determinations are precisely the genuine patriots of our times—patriots who have inherited intact the noble love held in the past for the fatherland by the revolutionary martyred patriots and heroic fighters, as well as inheriting their lofty revolutionary sense of duty.

Our love for the fatherland should also be demonstrated even in the practical struggle of devotedly striving to conserve, love, and care for not only the native villages and mountains where we were born and have grown up, but also our workshops. Those who lack genuine and sincere love for the fatherland and who fail to devote burning loyalty to the fatherland cannot flatter themselves by being considered sons and daughters of the fatherland.

Our fatherland is still divided. Our sagacious people are vigorously advancing forward with the firm faith that they can reunify the divided fatherland without fail, establish national sovereignty within the entire country, and build a paradise for people on the land of our country. Together with our people, the People's Army, as the revolutionary armed forces of the party and as the defender of the people's happiness, is firmly defending the socialist fatherland from the imperialists' aggression under the slogan: We will serve for the fatherland. Also, the People's Army is performing heroic exploits in the battle of great socialist construction.

It is the great pride of our people to have the powerful and mighty revolutionary armed forces, which are performing the honorable mission of serving as the resolute safeguarder, defender, and reliable executor of the revolutionary cause of chuche. Our party is firm and strong, and its future is promising. Because of this, our revolution is making a long drive to take advantage of our victory, and our fatherland is advancing toward a brilliant future. This is an inevitable result in the development of history. History will increase the greatness of our future fatherland and people.

This year, the first year of the hopeful nineties and the year of the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, while we think of the fatherland's brilliant future, we can say with certainty that the future of our fatherland will be brilliant and bright because we hold the great leader in high esteem.

* Military Service 'Sacred Duty' for Youth

902C0197A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 25 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Paek Sang-chun: "Military Service Is a Sacred Duty and the Greatest Honor for the Youth"]

[Text] The defense of the fatherland is an extremely important task facing us now, in view of the mission of our revolution and the present situation.

Confronting our youth and young military personnel today is the heavy but honorable task to attain the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Only when our youth and young military personnel rush forth fulfilling their military service duty, with the sense of duty and honor deeply engraved on their hearts, can the complete victory of socialism—an important height that we are required to scale without fail before converting the whole society to the chuche ideology—be achieved and the historic task of national reunification, the supreme task of our people, fulfilled.

The military service has become a particularly important task under the present situation.

This year again, the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the sworn enemy of the Korean people—and the South Korean military fascist clique are frantically conducting the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercise, a nuclear test war and a preliminary war for aggression against our republic, in disregard of the public opinion at home and abroad for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

By again launching the "Team Spirit" maneuver in defiance of the unanimous protest and condemnation by all the Korean people who are seething with the fervent desire for reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean military fascist clique are creating an extremely tense situation in our country and making a grave challenge to the new national reunification plan of our party and the government of the republic for ending the division that has lasted nearly half a century and reunifying the country.

The prevailing situation demands that our youth rise positively in the struggle to defend the socialist fatherland, with the sense of responsibility for the defense of the fatherland engraved on their hearts more deeply than ever.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"The defense of the fatherland is a sacred duty of citizens and the most honorable and worthy cause for the youth."

As taught by the dear comrade leader, the military service is a sacred duty and the greatest honor for youth.

It is so because the military service is the most honorable work to, first of all, protect and defend our great leader and the dear comrade leader.

To protect and defend our great leader and the dear comrade leader is a fundamental task with a bearing on the fate of the revolution and the fatherland. It is No. 1 duty in the military service.

The military service is a process of revolutionary activity in which one, as a member of the revolutionary armed forces, defends the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, and fulfills faithfully the duty assigned by the party, the leader and the fatherland, holding the weapon of the revolution, the class weapon, firmly in his hand.

This means that the military service is essentially a process of revolutionary struggle to protect the safety of our great leader and the dear comrade leader and to uphold by arms the ideology and intent of our leader and the comrade leader.

Our people's army is the army of our leader, the army of the party the fundamental mission of which is to protect and defend our great leader and the dear comrade leader by arms.

To stand guard at the outposts on land and in the sky and sea in defense of the fatherland is to protect the revolutionary gains—which our people made through their arduous struggles under the sagacious leadership of our great leader and the dear comrade leader—and defend the revolutionary regime of workers and peasants, our way of socialist system which is most superior in the world, and the self-supporting national economy. It is to defend the happy life of our workers, peasants and all the working people, and safeguard our revolutionary base, the reliable guarantee for the independent reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

Military personnel are sentinels manning these honorable outposts.

No honor is greater than that accorded the outpost sentinels standing guard for our great leader and the dear comrade leader. No work is worthier than the work performed by them. And we know of no life nor youth more glorious than one dedicated to that service.

The names of the young communists and anti-Japanese fighters who fought as human bulwarks, human shields to protect the great commander, and the names of the heroic fighters in the fatherland liberation war who laid down their lives for the comrade supreme commander continue to shine so eminently today despite the passage of time. The reason is that they dedicated unhesitatingly their precious youth and their young hearts to protecting the safety of our fatherly leader, grasping the weapon of the revolution firmly in their hands at the times most crucial to our revolution.

Therefore, it is the most honorable thing to serve in the KPA that has inherited the glorious, brilliant tradition which our youth founded in the Majestic Mt. Paekdu—the tradition of protecting our great leader and the dear comrade leader by arms that has been carried forward from generation to generation.

To serve in the people's army founded by our great leader and led by the dear comrade leader is an honor not allowed to everyone; it is a glory and happiness bestowed only on those who can be infinitely faithful to the party and the leader—in other words, the superior sons and daughters of the people who are staunch in terms of class, ideologically prepared and physically sturdy. Seen in this light, it can be said that young miliary personnel in the army represent a blessed generation enjoying greater political trust of the party than anybody else.

That the military service is a sacred duty and the greatest honor for youth is also because it is the holiest task for the reunification of the divided fatherland.

The reunification of the fatherland is the long-cherished paramount wish of our people and youth. It is the supreme task of the nation that permits no further delaying.

It is none other than the youth of the new generation who are charged with the most sacred duty to end the tragedy of national division and have our great leader and the dear comrade leader in the high place of the Reunification Square. We can have a firm military guarantee for the reunification of the fatherland when our youth are mobilized into military service voluntarily with the sense of obligation and honor deeply engraved on their hearts and when young military personnel strengthen the combat preparedness and increase the combat strength.

Only by making our party's revolutionary armed forces invincible, the peaceful reunification plan of the party can increase its power and we can shatter promptly the desperate, death-bed struggles of the doomed and accomplish the cause of national reunification. Youthful life shines most brilliantly when dedicated to the just revolutionary cause.

The struggle to ensure the historic cause of national reunification militarily is, precisely, the most honorable task assigned the youth of our times who are destined to represent the new generation of our revolution.

The next reason why military service is a sacred duty and the greatest honor for youth is that the people's army is a communist school to train them to be chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Youth is the most important part of one's life, for it is the time when his ideological consciousness and revolutionary world view is formed and solidified to determine his value and character. It is the proudest thing to serve in the people's army during such an important period of time of one's life. The people's army is a communist school. It is a college for ideological, mental, moral and physical training.

During their military service, youth cultivate the character of a revolutionary—which is the most precious thing and which they can learn nowhere else—and grow to be the core of the party and the state.

Whoever wants to become a true revolutionary and serve as a pillar of the nation responsible for its future, he or she must have an infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader and the spirit of devotion to the fatherland and the people, a high organizational spirit and disciplinary character, and a strong will. It is precisely the military life that teaches youth—and nurtures in them—all these qualities. Military service, first of all, indoctrinates youth in the high loyalty to—and readiness to lay down their lives unhesitatingly for—our great leader and the dear comrade leader. Young military personnel, through political study programs, come to arm themselves more firmly with the ideology and theory of our great leader and the dear comrade leader. And in the course of thoroughly fulfilling orders and directives of our leader and the comrade leader, they come to possess the absolute and unconditional loyalty to the party and the leader. Also, through their actual military service, they come to realize the preciousness of the fatherland and develop high mental and moral features for themselves and readiness to sacrifice themselves for the party and the revolution. When children are diligently studying by the bright windows, when people are peacefully asleep in their warm rooms, young servicemen stand guard at the freezing outposts to protect their happiness; when people are walking on the paved roads, they spend nights trudging up muddy trails in a heavy sleet to perform their guard duty. Doing so, they come to know what the fatherland they guard means to them, clearly realizing that the fatherland is more precious than their youth, their lives.

Also, there is a lofty ideological sentiment that can be experienced in the military service and it is only with one's revolutionary comrades that one can share his fate at times of ordeal. In the people's army, as we see in comrade Kim Kwang-chol, a Hero of the Republic, comradely love is deeper than anywhere else; helping and leading one another and self-sacrificing for others is a way of life. Furthermore, in the course of army life under the unified military rule, one comes to possess a firm organizational spirit and disciplinary character, developing a strong will through their daily training and assignments. Countless indeed are what our military personnel learn while in the army. Precisely, our young military personnel learn about these ideological, mental and moral characters while in the army and they go on either to become junior command members or prepare themselves as future party and state functionaries.

Even the big oceans trace back to little streams. Likewise, both the heroes who in the past performed brilliant exploits for the party and the state and those functionaries who, as national cadres today, support our party and the revolution all had once spent their days in the army and grew there.

Finally, military service is a sacred duty of youth because of the fact that they are citizens. The word citizens means, literally, people living together.

Inasmuch as people are social beings, their destiny is closely connected with that of social collectives. In socialist society in particular, all members of the society form an everlasting socio-political life free from all kinds of exploitation and oppression, sharing their lot and fate with one another; consequently, the destiny of each and every member is closely linked with that of social collectives. Therefore, the task of national defense in socialist society is a task embodying the common demands of the society and the individual demands of citizens in a unified manner. It is the task of the working masses themselves that cannot be passed on to anybody else.

Thus, the task of defending the socialist fatherland is a task for the working masses themselves, a task that they must perform on their own; therefore, military service for the defense of the socialist fatherland is the greatest duty for all the youth to fulfill. Youth who graduated from middle schools are all DPRK citizens. Therefore, it is a matter of course and a sacred duty for youth to participate in the holy work of military service voluntarily and in good faith.

All the youth should actively participate in the military service with the correct perception that it is a sacred duty and the greatest honor for them, and by doing so, contribute to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary armed forces of our party.

Meeting Held Commemorating Musan Area Battle

SK2305044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A Yanggang provincial meeting was held in Taehongdon county on May 22 to mark the 51st anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle (May, 1939) organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Musan area battle was a historical operation of thrust into the homeland, which was of weighty significance in more forcefully inspiring the broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle and bringing the Korean revolution to a great upswing.

In those days the Japanese imperialists had frantically mounted a "punitive" offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in an effort to stamp out the Korean revolution and, at the same time, engaged themselves in unprecedented suppression and plunder against the Korean people. The Korean revolution had been undergoing great ordeals.

President Kim Il-song led the main unit of the KPRA to the northern border area in order to actively bridge over the difficulties of the revolution, save the destiny of the country and the nation from crisis and bring about a continued upswing in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

Pak Yong-chong, secretary of the Yanggang provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in his report that the historical victory in the Musan area battle was entirely a shining fruition of the outstanding strategic and tactical policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his commanding art and a historical event which demonstrated the invincible might of the KPRA which fought and won victory over Japanese imperialism with ardent love of the country and burning militant enthusiasm.

A meeting marking the 51st anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle was also held that day in Samjiyon county, too.

Mass Technological Innovation Movement Urged

SK2205030790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 20 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May "Special Article": "Mass Technological Innovation Movement Is an Important Way To Increase Production and Conservation"]

[Text] All party members and the working people are now waging a vigorous struggle to mobilize and utilize all reserves and potentials in response to the party's militant appeal to increase production and conservation to the maximum. One of the important problems at present in vigorously waging this rewarding struggle to increase production and conservation is to vigoroulsy wage a mass technological innovation movement.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should boldly emphasize higher demands for the technological revolution in all sectors, and we should more vigorously push ahead with the mass technological innovation movement.

Increasing production and practicing conservation, and thereby proving the value of the existing economic foundation, is our party's current demand and its militant slogan which we should hold aloft in the new general march. To implement the party's demand for increasing production and conservation to the maximum, it is imperative to find correct ways to meet that demand and to concentrate efforts in doing so. Waging the technological innovation movement as a mass movement is important work in which efforts should be made in the struggle to increase production and conservation.

The reason the vigorous waging of the mass technological innovation movement is becoming important work in-which efforts should be made in the struggle to increase production and conservation-is first of all, because one of the biggest reserves for increasing production and conservation lies precisely in technological innovation. One of the biggest reserves for increasing production and conservation in socialist society is, of course, the working people's ideology.

In particular, today's struggle to increase production and conservation adopts as its basic source the working people's single-hearted loyalty to repay the party's militant appeal with great successes in increasing production and conservation and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Therefore, the working people's ideological consciousness constitutes a decisive factor for the success of today's struggle to increase production and conservation.

However, the modern production process is synonymous with the technological process, and economic development is achieved on the basis of a high level of science and technology. Therefore, only when the working people's high revolutionary zeal is combined with science and technology can the struggle to increase production and conservation be carried out successfully. The innovational successes of the Kanson working class' production of 120,000 tons of steel materials from a 60,000-ton-capacity rolling machine during the period of the great chollima upsurge and the building of 20,000 housing units with materials for 7,000 housing units in Pyongyang during the postwar period were achieved only through the strength of technological innovations and the working people's lofty revolutionary zeal. Therefore, when the technological innovation movement is vigorously waged, more reserves can be mobilized and utilized in production and construction.

The fact that technological innovation is one of the greatest ways to mobilize reserves in the struggle to increase production and conservation is related to the fact that technological innovation provides permanent reserves. There are many ways to mobilize reserves to increase production and conservation. Other important methods for increasing production and conservation include the assiduous management of facilities and materials by functionaries and working people, as well as their scientific management of enterprises and their development of economic habits that befit them as masters. Meanwhile, the results of these methods are different depending on how functionaries and working people work. Nevertheless, reserves provided through technological innovation become permanent because technological innovation makes it possible to more effectively utilizate raw materials and to improve production processes and methods.

If and when the mass technological innovation movement is carried out everywhere in the country, we can effectively mobilize and utilize those resources that have been considered useless in production and construction, and we can more usefully and effectively utilize even those resources which have been utilized with low effectiveness. In this way, raw materials and fuel are increased and, consequently, production is increased.

Technological innovation also makes it possible to actively improve production processes and methods by modernizing the means of technology. This leads to increased production capability and, consequently, to further increases in production while reducing social labor efforts required in the production of products. This also makes it possible to increase the quality of products and to conserve raw materials, fuel, and power. Once technological innovation has been introduced, its influence is effected in production on a continuous basis, not only at the time of its introduction but also until newer technology is introduced.

Therefore, not only the great reserves necessary for increased production and conservation, but also the important guarantee that makes it possible to prove the value of the existing economic foundation and to accelerate the country's economic development, lie precisely in vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement in all production units in all sectors of the national economy.

Another reason that the vigorous waging of the mass technological innovation movement is becoming important work in which efforts should be made in the struggle to increase production and conservation is because the movement makes it possible to mobilize the collective wisdom and strength of the broad segments of the masses in increasing production and conservation. The working masses are precisely those who are in charge of increasing production and conservation. Success in increasing production and conservation depend on how much and how actively the masses are mobilized and on how properly they display their wisdom and initiative.

To lead the working people to participate in the struggle to increase production and conservation, the struggle should be combined with the mass innovation movement. The mass technological innovation movement is a form of the mass innovation movement that includes the broad segments of workers and technicians and which makes them actively demonstrate their wisdom, technology, and skill. One of the major characteristics of this movement lies in the fact that it enables all of the working people to freely display their creative wisdom and strength based on the masses' high awareness, their aspirations for technological innovation, and the spirit of mutually cooperating among revolutionary comrades.

The struggle to increase production and conservation can be more vigorously carried out at a high level only when it is combined with the mass technological innovation movement. Of course, the creativity of individuals also plays an important role in increasing production and conservation. However, there is no being in the world which is more sagacious and powerful than the masses. Only when we correctly combine the masses' wisdom and initiative and see to it that this wisdom and initiative are directed at achieving technological innovation for increased production and conservation can we discover reserves in all places.

The mass technological innovation movement makes it possible to mobilize all the working people in all sectors of production and construction and to lead them not only to think together about technological innovation for increasing production and conservation, but also to pool their wisdom for it. What is of great significance in pooling the wisdom of the masses is the creative cooperation of workers, scientists, and technicians. Only when the creative cooperation of scientists, technicians, and producers is strengthened can science and technology be constantly developed and successes in scientific research activities and suggestions for technological innovation be incorporated into production in a timely manner.

Proceeding from this, our party has adopted as its consistent policy the strengthening of the creative cooperation of scientists, technicians, and producers. The way to to achieve the creative cooperation of scientists, technicians, and producers in a most efficient manner is precisely the mass technological innovation movement. The mass technological innovation movement correctly combines the rich experiences of workers and the scientific and technological knowledge of scientists and technicians.

The technological innovation movement not only leads the masses of producers to present their suggestions for technological innovation based on their practical experiences, but it also makes it possible for scientists and technicians to solve scientific and technological problems that arise in increasing production and conservation by pooling strength with the masses of producers.

Along with the 10,000-ton forging press and the large-scale oxygen separator, which were manufactured with our own technology and materials, the miracles that amazed the people of the world in the construction of Sohae lockgate and the Sunchon vinalon complex are a valuable result of the creative cooperation of workers, scientists, and technicians. The mass technological innovation movement constitutes an important guarantee for a new great revolutionary upsurge in the nineties, which makes it possible not only to successfully solve in conformity with the specific situation of all sectors and units of the national economy the scientific and technological problems arising in increasing production and conservation, but also to effect a leap in production and construction with less labor, raw materials, and materials.

In our country today, along with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the three-revolution teams movement and the movement to emulate the model of unheralded heroes are being vigorously waged. The activities of the 15 April technological innovation shock brigade, the 17 February scientists and technicians shock brigade, and the 17 February scientists shock brigade are also being vigorously accelerated. Therefore, the scientific and technological problems arising in production and construction have been solved by the masses themselves, and the work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific is being vigorously accelerated.

All party members and working people should correctly understand that great reserves for increasing production and conservation and the firm guarantee for successfully achieving the goal of increased production and conservation lie precisely in vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement in all sectors and units of the national economy, and they should unanimously launch into this movement.

To lead the mass technological innovation movement for increased production and conservation, it is important for functionaries and the working people to have a correct view of the movement and to constantly strive for technological innovation. In particular, what is important for this work is the responsible role of guidance functionaries.

Guidance functionaries are the organizers and executors of the mass technological innovation movement. If and when guidance functionaries rise up, proceeding from the stand of trying to fulfill their present production tasks and achieving the goal of increased production and conservation through technological innovation, they can create innovations and miracles at any time and any place.

All functionaries, including responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises, should lead more of the working people to participate in the technological innovation movement and should see to it that scientific inventions, technological innovations, and creative designs for increased production and conservation are poured out everywhere in the country. When such a situation is created, the existing economic foundation can prove its worth, a new speed of the nineties can be created in all sectors and units, and, thereby, socialist economic construction can be more rapidely accelerated.

Rice Transplanting in Full Swing as of 22 May

*SK2305105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1003 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Rice-transplanting is in full swing on the cooperative fields of Korea.

According to data available, rice seedlings have been transplanted in hundreds of thousands of hectares as of May 22, taking the country as a whole.

The west coastal areas are the nation's major rice producers.

The problem of irrigation water has been fully solved in these areas as a result of the large-scale waterway projects carried out from the end of last year to introduce the water of the Taedong, Nam, Taeyong, Chongman and other rivers.

At present, the agricultural working people and their helpers are hastening work to transplant sturdy rice seedlings in good time.

Transplanting is carried in 7 to 8 percent of the total area daily in many counties of North Pyongan Province including Chongju, Unjon and Kwaksan Counties.

Rice seedlings are transplanted in 6 to 8 percent of the total area daily on the Chaeyong, Sinchon, Anak and Yonbaek plains in South Hwanghae Province.

Counties (districts) of Pyongyang, North Hwanghae Province, South Hamgyong Province and Nampo Municipality are also overfulfilling their daily plans.

Artistes of central art troupes including the Pibada Opera Troupe, the Pyongyang Art Troupe and the Pyongyang Circus go out to the fields and stir up the farmers and their helpers with a powerful agitation.

Ornamental Stones Used as Architectural Material

*SK2205211690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Many ornamental stones have been developed and used in Korea every year.

More than 200 kinds of ornamental stones have been discovered in different parts of the country during the past 10 years.

Ornamental stones including hematitic serpentine rock, serpentinite marble and gabbro-diabase nice in color and pattern have been excavated and processed in large quantities and broadly used as architectural materials.

The state formed ornamental stone prospecting and excavating groups with competent geological prospecting team members, scientists and technicians and undertook this work on the nationwide scale from the middle of the 1970s.

Modern processing bases have been built in areas rich in ornamental stones.

Many ornamental stones with such depictive patterns as "Lake Chon," "mountain under the evening glow" and "waterfall" visible on igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are excavated and processed well there.

With these resources, marble pillars without a joint have been erected and natural jewels and stones with color patterns laid on the floors at monumental edifices built in Pyongyang and other places.

South Korea

Japanese Paper Cites USSR, Kim Il-song Rift

SK2305044690 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, YONHAP—Quoting Western intelligence sources, Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN has reported that the Soviet Union, feeling uneasy about North Korea's efforts to approach the United States, has begun to maneuver to drive Kim Il-song out of office and replace him with a pro-Soviet leader. This newspaper also reported that by using the KGB—that is, the State Security Committee—the Soviet Union has made preparations to prevent the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which is a major source of money for North Korea, from sending money to North Korea. The newspaper also reported that because ice-free ports in North Korea are very important to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is trying to block North Korea from becoming another East Germany through democratic reforms. SANKEI SHIMBUN also reported: Kim Il-song cannot expect assistance from the communist bloc, and if he continuously pursues his current policies, the gap between North and South Korea will be further widened. As a result, North Korea will be further isolated in the international community, and the people's discontent will increase. Therefore, in an effort to avert such an economic crisis, North Korea is pursuing improved relations with the United States and also expects economic assistance from Japan.

Meanwhile, this newspaper noted that last month ARGUMENTY I FACTY, a Soviet reformist magazine, criticized Kim Il-song's personality cult and carried reports on the reality within North Korea, reflecting similar moves by the Soviet Union.

Emperor Akihito Apology Disappoints Expectations

SK2305090490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Government has officially presented a draft of Emperor Akihito's apology for colonizing Korea to the South Korean government, but it falls short of expectations, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday [23 May].

Japanese Ambassador Kenichi Yanagi called on Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung in the afternoon to convey the draft wording of the apology and explain his government's position. A text was not released.

The question of an apology for Japan's colonial rule of Korea and atrocities committed during the 35-years from 1910 has become a diplomatic brawl prior to President No Tae-u's three-day state visit to Japan from Thursday.

In his meeting with the Japanese envoy, Choe said Akihito's proposed apology was an improvement over the one his late father, Emperor Hirohito, made in 1984, but expressed regret that it still fell short of expectations, according to the officials.

Seoul has demanded the apology specifically mention which side was the wrongdoer and the sufferer, and distinguish between the subject and object of the apology. Hirohito's apology to former President Chon Tu-hwan was ambiguous and it was uncertain who had apologized for the "unfortunate past relations" between the two neighboring nations.

Seoul has hinted that No might not invite the emperor to visit Korea unless a clear apology is forthcoming, and the proposed wording makes it uncertain that Akihito will visit.

A government source said, "It is clear from the wording who makes the apology, but the apology still falls short of our basic demands."

The source, who declined to be identified, said the Korean Government will address the issue carefully, taking into account the importance of Seoul-Tokyo relations, but is considering a few steps in response to the unsatisfactory wording submitted by the Japanese envoy.

Diplomatic measures under consideration include withholding an official invitation for Akihito to visit Seoul and expression of regret over the matter in No's speech at a dinner hosted for him by Akihito on Thursday evening and during his two rounds of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

The government is also considering presenting Seoul's position on liquidation of the past during No's news conference to wind up his trip.

Reportage on President No's Upcoming Japan Visit

Officials Meet To Discuss Visit

SK2305020590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u met Ryuzo Sejima, an emissary of Japan's Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, at Chongwadae yesterday.

Though denied by spokesman Yi Su-chong, observers did not doubt that the issue of setting the tone of Japan's apology for its colonial rule of Korea was discussed at the Chongwadae meeting.

The spokesman said the meeting lasted for one and a half hours from 1:30 p.m. Rep. Pak Tae-chun, who flew to Japan yesterday afternoon, was present at the meeting.

Sejima, currently a consultant to the Itochu Trading Co., was quoted as having said he came here at the "personal" request of Kaifu to relay the general sentiment in Japan in connection with No's forthcoming visit scheduled for May 24-26.

Sejima, who is widely known as a powerful behind-scenes fixer in political and financial circles, said Kaifu asked him to thank No for having decided to visit Japan despite the negative domestic situation.

Kaifu was quoted as having said that he is doing all he can to make No's visit successful. He returned to Tokyo after his visit to Chongwadae.

However, spokesman Yi said he had no knowledge whether the apology issue was taken up by No and Sejima, who mediated the normalization of Korea-Japan ties in 1965.

Meanwhile, government sources said Sejima's visit was connected with the projected apology by Emperor Akihito, adding that Sejima's message would not be made public even if it falls short of the level expected by the Korean side.

The government position has been that the emperor's remarks should at least clarify who is apologizing to whom.

No Expected To Stress Cooperation

*SK2305025590 Seoul YONHAP in English
0221 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean president No Tae-u flies to Tokyo on Thursday morning for a three-day state visit as the guest of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

No and Kaifu will hold two rounds of talks on bilateral issues, including ways to improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and economic and scientific cooperation.

The trip, postponed twice last year due to Japan's internal situation, will be the second by a Korean president. No's predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan, made the first visit in 1984.

The two governments are still trying to narrow differences over the wording of an imperial apology for Japan's 35-year occupation of Korea from 1910 and the atrocities committed during the period.

The apology is scheduled to be expressed by Emperor Akihito during a dinner for No on Thursday evening.

Earlier in the day, No will attend a welcoming ceremony at a guest house in Tokyo and will meet with the Japanese premier for their first round of talks.

No will address the Diet (Japan's parliament) on Friday morning, a first for a Korean president, and is expected to stress the importance of Korean-Japanese cooperation in the changing world.

A joint statement will be issued following the second round of talks between No and Kaifu on Saturday morning and No will hold a luncheon news conference to wind up his Tokyo trip.

On the way home, No will visit Osaka to offer encouragement to the large Korean population there.

The foreign, justice, trade-industry and science-technology ministers are included in No's 16-member official entourage.

Halt to 'Humiliating' Trip Urged

*OW2305101390 Tokyo KYODO in English
0838 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 23 KYODO—The largest South Korean dissident alliance on Wednesday called for President No Tae-u to immediately cancel his trip to Japan May 24, labeling it "humiliating diplomacy."

In a morning press conference, officials of the National Democratic Alliance said the trip was aimed at strengthening "conspiratorial ties in the economic, military and political fields" between the two nations as part of a three-way military alliance with the U.S.

The alliance also hit the No administration for failing to extract promises from Tokyo for compensation for atomic bomb victims and an official apology for Japan's colonial rule before the trip. No's visit, they said, would hinder the process of peaceful unification with North Korea.

Members of the dissidents' allied youth group warned No would request security assistance from Japan in order to extend his "dictatorial system."

Official attempts to foster a congenial mood for the visit, displaying paired South Korean and Japanese flags along the capital's main thoroughfare, have been countered by press, opposition and now dissident voices calling for a trip cancellation.

The Japanese Embassy in Seoul has cancelled consular activities and closed down the Japanese Culture Center during part of No's trip in an apparent attempt to ward off expected anti-Japanese protests.

No will be greeted by Japanese Emperor Akihito soon after his arrival in Tokyo Thursday. He is to hold the first of two sessions of talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and attend an imperial banquet in his honor later the same day.

Man Attempts Suicide in Protest

*SK2305092690 Seoul YONHAP in English
0926 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—A South Korean in his 30s attempted suicide by plunging a knife into his stomach in front of the Japanese Embassy here Wednesday [23 May] demanding Japanese Emperor Akihito to apologize for Japan's colonial rule in Korea earlier this century.

The unidentified man was immediately taken to hospital and is not in critical condition, doctors said.

According to police troopers guarding the embassy, the man arrived on foot and knelt down in the street facing the embassy. He then drew a 30-centimeter kitchen knife out of a pocket in his suit and made a five-centimeter-deep cut in his abdomen.

He is apparently related with a group that has recently been mounting demonstrations in front of the embassy in opposition to President No Tae-u's visit to Japan and demanding an apology from Japanese Emperor Akihito for Koreans who were killed in World War II.

He was driven to hospital by a police patrol car after having crumpled on the ground bleeding.

He was wearing a white suit and in his pocket there were 20 name cards for Kim Kuk-pin, who was identified on them as an assistant sales manager. It is suspected they were his cards but police have so far been unable to identify the man.

IMEMO Director on Relations With Korea

SK2205121590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 May 90 p 2

["Gist" of interview with Georgiy Kunadze, director of the World Economics and International Institute (IMEMO) under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, by CHOSON ILBO correspondent Kim Chang-ki on 20 May in Washington]

[Text] [Kim] There are rumors that a normalization of relations between Korea and the Soviet Union is drawing near. What do you think is the real situation now?

[Kunadze] I will have to talk about this issue from several aspects. First of all, there is the issue of defining the word normalization. There are many steps, starting from "de facto recognition" up to "de jure recognition." Therefore, there can be an "official relationship." It doesn't necessarily mean that diplomatic-level relations must be established. Since I am not a government official, I do not know about the schedule for diplomatic-level relations. Personally, I understand that the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are in the process of normalizing relations and that its process is very smooth. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that its process can be carried out in several steps.

Of course, the current problems between the two countries are technical problems. There are hardly any political problems.

What I mean by technical problems is that we have to solve various problems such as the scope of the embassy, number of the embassy staff, and the problem of the offices. Negotiations on these problems have not started yet, but personally, I estimate that the time for normalization between the two countries will be achieved sooner than expected.

The second aspect is the various rumors in relation to the diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. For example, there are rumors that even within Korea there are pros and cons in relation to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Also, there are rumors that Korea's main purpose in normalizing relations with the Soviet Union is only for diplomatic purposes and that once that is achieved, economic cooperation will vanish. I plan to find out whether these rumors are true or not when I visit Seoul in September. Currently, I am not excluding the possibility that there may be some basis to these rumors. If these rumors are true, there might be setbacks in the plans to normalize relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The third aspect is that political scandals in Korea are not of any help in normalizing relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. I will not say exactly who, but I believe that it is not good to relate this with personal ambitions.

The purpose of normalizing relations is so that it can serve the interests of both countries. Therefore, it must be based on consent from the people of both countries. It must not be an issue of partisan ambition. I believe that much was accomplished in contacts with Mr. Kim Yong-sam. This became the basis in developing relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. The next step is to deal with this issue among the government officials.

[Kim] Why do think that this kind of ministerial-level talks are not being achieved yet?

[Kunadze] That is because both countries are very busy carrying out their domestic political activities. We are faced with the U.S.-Soviet summit talks soon. Also in July there will be a very historic national party convention. I believe many extraordinary issues will be dealt with during this convention. Also, July is when the first step of the economic reform is to take place.

Therefore, when all goes well, I believe that in the fall at the earliest, ministerial-level talks can be achieved. Even if the talks do take place, it will take time. A series of agreements including the issue of politics and economic exchanges will have to be dealt with.

[Kim] Don't you think that North Korea's position will be a barrier in normalizing relations between Korea and the Soviet Union? The Soviet Union has established a mutual assistance treaty with North Korea. Won't this be a problem in establishing diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union?

[Kunadze] Basically, if you are asking if the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will, in the long term, have a serious negative effect in Soviet-North Korea relations, I would like to answer that it is not so. We will firmly maintain relations with the DPRK.

[Kim] What logic do you think the Soviet Union can use to persuade North Korea?

[Kunadze] If they do not want to be persuaded we cannot persuade them by force. We can only explain to them the consistency of our policy.

We see South Korea and North Korea as two sovereign states. It is very impractical to say that these two sovereign states are one sovereign state. From all points of view, Korea and the DPRK are two countries exercising inviolable domination in their respective territories. We must face this reality.

[Kim] North Korea is saying that diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will perpetuate division.

[Kunadze] I would like to talk about Germany first. East and West Germany both have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. This does not prevent the current rapid and smooth process toward reunifying East and West Germany. On the contrary, I believe that since both countries established diplomatic relations with these powerful countries, it was rather useful in the work to reunify Germany. Therefore, it is contrary to general logic and common sense that developing relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will perpetuate division on the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] What do you see for possible changes to take place in North Korea? Can you analyze this from the viewpoint of domestic policies, foreign policies, and especially in its policies toward the United States?

[Kunadze] Personally, I think that North Korea is increasing its need to carry out reform domestically, but whether it will truly carry this out is completely up to North Korea itself.

Recently, there were great historic changes in East Europe and the Soviet Union. This results from the clear recognition that Stalin-style government has been completely ruined.

If this kind of change is possible in the Soviet Union and East Europe, I believe that it will also be possible in Asia's socialist countries. I will not mention which country, though.

In foreign policy, North Korea of course has great interest in the United States. If North Korea has extensive dialogue with the United States, I believe that this will be a very sound and good aspect, which is worth welcoming. Our goal is not to isolate North Korea but to urge North Korea to come forth as a responsible authority concerned to carry out dialogue. Therefore, dialogue with the United States will be very useful in achieving this.

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* Soviet Korean Peninsula Policy Analyzed

902C0186A Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Mar 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Han Chong-pae: "Soviet Union Applies 'Separation of Politics and Economy' Policy to Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] A forum on "The Rapidly Changing World Situation and the Prospect of Korean Unification" opened, under the sponsorship of the Advisory Committee for Peaceful and Democratic Unification, on 22 March at the Sejong Culture Center.

The discussion focused on topics relating to South Korea's friendship with the Soviet Union, the prospective German unification, and their influence on the future of the Korean peninsula. The speakers were Yang Ho-min (political analyst), Lee Tae-yong (former president of Honam University), and Choi Mun-hyun (director of National Unification Policy, Ministry of National Unification).

Mr Yang said, "The Soviet Union has, in reality, recognized South Korea's importance and is proceeding with friendly relations; however, it faces a dilemma of having to deal with a difficult ally, North Korea, who opposes a 'two-Koreas policy.' The Soviet Union, therefore, still hesitates to normalize diplomatic ties with South Korea." He also said, "The Soviet Union is waiting for its East European allies to formalize ties with South Korea. It appears that the Soviet Union will then be ready to politically recognize South Korea. It is taking a 'wait and see' attitude for now." He expressed, in short, a rather pessimistic view on South Korea's prospect of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in the near future.

The following is a synopsis of Mr Yang's presentation at the forum.

The Soviet Union's Policy Toward the Korean Peninsula and the Korean Unification Problem

The Soviet Union's policy on the Korean peninsula is based on the same vein of general reformation that it applies toward other countries, especially toward the United States.

Its motive of reformation is rooted in its domestic problems, especially in its economic problems.

Gorbachev, unlike in the past, refers his foreign policy matters to the debates within the newly established Supreme Soviet, the equivalent of a parliament, and to the opinions of the media. This is the so-called diplomatic glasnost.

He advocates "new ideas" in diplomacy and criticizes the country's past foreign policies. He is distancing himself from the traditional dogma of Stalinist diplomacy.

His basic new ideas are: safety of capitalistic countries must be guaranteed and, therefore, true security will come only from mutual understanding; the world should not be divided into socialistic and imperialistic domains; humanistic values must have priority over the elimination of class distinctions; differences between capitalistic and socialistic systems no longer pose diplomatically irreconcilable problems; based on the principle of mutual coexistence, it is more realistic to recognize other political systems in international diplomacy; and all citizens have the right to choose social systems of their preference.

In other words, Gorbachev's new ideas embrace reconciliation with democratic ideas of Western nations.

He avoids ideological confrontation with the United States and other Western nations. He is proceeding his diplomatic policies with coolness and pragmatism outside of ideology.

In national affairs, Gorbachev is pursuing a policy of wide-ranging democratization with freedom of speech, relinquishment of one-party rule, and allowance of multi-party system. He is also gaining the West's trust by privatizing the economy.

In the policy toward the Korean peninsula, it is, therefore, impossible for the Soviet Union to ignore South Korea and deal only with North Korea now.

The Soviet Union has come to realize the importance of South Korea and is pursuing closer ties with it. The Soviet Union, however, hesitates to formalize the relationship because of the objections of North Korea.

Gorbachev, however, does not object to the fact that some Warsaw Pact nations such as Hungary and Poland have already formed diplomatic relations with South Korea and that others like Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are preparing to formalize their ties in the near future.

He wants his East European allies to formalize diplomatic ties with South Korea first and their relationships to become accepted in the world politics before the Soviet Union forms political ties with South Korea.

The Soviet Union will pursue a serious relationship with South Korea without sacrificing North Korea.

The Soviet Union is expanding economic exchanges with South Korea without formal diplomatic recognition while maintaining an ally-relationship with North Korea. It is not receptive to South Korea's wish to formalize ties because it does not wish to embarrass Kim Il-song's government.

The Soviet Union's interest in South Korea stems from its desire to attract South Korea in the development of Siberia as well as in the economic exchanges between the two countries.

Development of Siberia is a very crucial factor in the economic progress of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has tried to entice Japan to invest money and technology in the Siberian development, but the prospect of Japanese venture is rather weak. In reality, the Soviet Union is overestimating South Korea's ability in this matter. South Korea, in recent years, has lost some of the competitive edge in the world market due to the protectionist policy of the United States and the Western nations; labor problems within the country; problems of environmentalism; and wage increases. It appears that our industries hope to find an escape hatch from the recent economic stagnation in Siberia. They are, however, unable to make some bold decisions due to the lack of diplomatic relationship between the two nations, means of profit-repatriation, and convertibility of Russian rubles.

Because of the U.S. military presence in South Korea, the Soviet Union continues to supply military aid to North Korea. The Soviet Union, however, does not wish any military confrontation between South Korea and North Korea. It will actively seek economic cooperation with South Korea as well as enhance friendly moods between the two countries by means of cultural exchanges. Political affairs, however, will be deferred until a much later date. Since it is South Korea which is responding more positively to the Soviet Union's perestroyka policy, the Soviet Union is understandably annoyed with the Kim Il-song government's anti-perestroyka, anti-glasnost, and anti-democratization policy.

It is no coincidence that there have been some articles critical of Kim Il-song in recent Soviet publications.

The Soviet Union, however, will not give up North Korea in order to become closer to South Korea.

By the nature of their fundamental relationship and due to the reality of international politics, it is impossible for the Soviet Union to abandon North Korea now.

The only possible way for the Soviet Union to deal with the Korean peninsula is to deal politically with North Korea and economically with South Korea for now and maintain a "two-Koreas policy" until the day of their unification.

The Soviet Union will let the two Koreas deal with their unification problem by dialogue among themselves and will not show any "initiative" to get involved in the matter.

Students Vow 'Week of Anti-U.S. Protests'

SK2305012590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 90 p 3

[Text] The nation's largest student activist alliance vowed a "week of anti-U.S. protests" yesterday demanding that Washington apologize for its alleged condoning of the military crackdown on the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

Chondaehyop or the National Council of Student Representatives sent its eight delegates to the U.S. Embassy to deliver a letter, but all of them were arrested in front of the embassy yesterday morning.

The Chondaehyop delegates had shouted anti-American slogans and unfurled a large banner reading, "The U.S. must make an open apology for manipulating the Kwangju massacre."

After a scuffle with riot police on guard outside the embassy in downtown area, the students were taken away. There were no injuries reported.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said no letter was left.

The open letter to the U.S. Embassy demanded the withdrawal of some 43,000 American troops stationed in South Korea, removal of nuclear arms, of which the government has no official recognition, and the immediate suspension of pressure to open Korean markets to American imports.

Students also called on Washington to recall U.S. Amb. Donald P. Gregg who has been criticized by dissidents for alleged "political maneuvering."

Radical student leaders pledged at a morning press meet at Hanyang University in eastern Seoul that they would launch anti-American protests through May 27.

In a statement, student activists said, "We are asking for a formal U.S. apology. Unless our demands are met, the United States will be punished."

The student leaders also pledged to seek the spread of anti-U.S. sentiments among Koreans through various means during the period.

The National Police Headquarters, in the meantime, ordered security stepped up at the embassy and other U.S. facilities.

Hyundai Unionists Veto Compromise Package

SK2205130990 Seoul YONHAP in English
1255 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, May 22 (YONHAP)—Turbulence in Hyundai Motor Co. is likely to be prolonged as the unionized workers of the largest automaker in South Korea voted down Thursday [as received] a package of compromises reached in the lengthy collective bargaining between their leaders and the management.

Out of 24,576 voters, 16,955 workers (68.9 percent) rejected both a collective agreement and a wage plan agreed upon by their leaders and the management Monday [21 May] afternoon. The number of votes supporting the package remained at 7,310, or 29.7 percent. The voting was conducted at the Hyundai plant at this coastal city, 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

The union's leaders, including Chairman Yi Sang-pom, are expected to resign as they failed to have their achievement endorsed in the vote.

The 26,566-member union started a strike at the automobile assembly plant since May 15 to protest the stalemate of a collective bargaining which began February 13.

Negotiators earlier reached an agreement on a provisional wage increase plan which includes a 7.6 percent hike in basic monthly wage.

The two sides had also agreed on the implementation of a 44-hour workweek system and financial aid aimed at supporting unionized workers to purchase stocks of their company on May 19.

Korean-American Clergyman Denied Entry Visa

SK2305085490 Seoul YONHAP in English
0735 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Justice Ministry has denied an entry visa to a Korean-American clergyman who was earlier called to witness on behalf of a student activist indicted for her unauthorized visit last year to North Korea.

The Rev. Chong Ki-yol, a pastor at Maryland University in the United States, applied for a visa at the Korean Embassy in London on May 14, and his application was rejected after checking with the Justice Ministry.

Chong, who is of Korean ancestry, was adopted as a witness by the defense lawyers for Yim Su-kyong, a radical activist who attended the World Youth Festival in July last year in defiance of a government ban.

In February, Yim was sentenced to 10 years in prison for violating the National Security Law. She is appealing.

The prosecution alleged that Yim met Chong, who received instructions from North Korea.

The Ministry said it denied Chong a visa because he is on its list of people subject to control and it had concluded after inquiries that his presence here would not serve the national interest.

Security-Related Arrest Rate Doubles Under No

SK2305085190 Seoul YONHAP in English
0740 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—More than 2,300 people were formally arrested in security-related cases in South Korea in 1988 and 1989 after President No Tae-u took office, and 735 of them are still in detention, according to a white paper on human rights issued by Kim Tae-chung's opposition party Wednesday [23 May].

The number represents a daily arrest rate of 3.44 people under No, a twofold increase from 1.61 under former

President Chon Tu-hwan, said the paper published by Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

Of the 779 people arrested in 1988 and 1,525 in 1989, over 80 percent were students and farmers, according to the PPD report.

The detainees include the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and PPD Rep. So Kyong-won, both convicted of making unauthorized visits to North Korea, and 163 long-term prisoners, the paper said.

It claimed that the number of arrests showed that human rights have deteriorated despite No's call for democratization.

In the two years, 176 policemen and prosecutors were accused of human rights abuses, including torture, during investigations, but only 16 were indicted, the paper said.

It also said 35,177 crimes have been committed by U.S. Servicemen stationed in Korea since the Status of Forces Agreement between Korea and the United States took effect in 1967, but Korea exercised jurisdiction over only 248 of them.

Over 1,200 U.S. soldiers were booked in 1987 and 1,131 in 1988, but none was arrested by the Korean authorities, the paper added.

No, Kim Yong-sam Agree on New Assembly Speaker

SK2305025190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u and ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday agreed to designate Rep. Pak Chunkyu as new National Assembly speaker and retain Rep. Kim Chae-kwang as a vice Assembly speaker.

Pak, 64, former chairman of the defunct ruling Democratic Justice Party, is to officially succeed Kim Chaesun after balloting at a one-day Assembly session May 29.

Rep. Cho Yun-hyong of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is also expected to be one of the two Assembly vice speakers.

In an exclusive luncheon meeting at Chongwadae, No and Kim, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], also agreed to make efforts to have several "reform bills," such as those on inter-Korea exchanges, local autonomy, and revisions to the National Security Law and the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning, pass through an Assembly special session expected to convene June 19.

A presidential spokesman said No and Kim also agreed to pass through the Assembly a revised supplementary budget bill for this year amounting to 2.5 trillion won.

He said No and Kim shared the view that an integrated Armed Forces system, in which a defense force chief takes control of the Army, Navy and Air Force, will be introduced beginning Oct. 1, and that to that effect the DLP will pass a revision to the Act on the Armed Forces Organization during the June Assembly session. The revision bill has passed through the Assembly Defense Committee amid opposition by the PPD.

No and Kim also concurred to meet once every week in a regular way for efficient consultation between the administration and the ruling party, he said.

Kim, after returning to the DLP headquarters, told reporters that he agreed with No to take active steps to root out real-estate speculation and pass a revision to relevant tax laws through the June Assembly.

Thirty Former Heads of State Meet in Seoul

SK2305021590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 90 p 1

[Text] About 30 former heads of government and special guests from around the world will attend the eighth session of the Interaction Council (IAC) at Hotel Shilla today.

To be chaired by former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the conference will discuss such global topics as economic, strategic and ecological problems for four days attended by some 20 full IAC members and 10 special guests.

The participants will include former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, former Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and former Korean Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak.

Among others are former Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, former French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban Delmas, former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, and former Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatolyi F. Dobrynin.

At the end of the meeting on Saturday, Seoul organizers said, they will adopt a final statement containing its proposal for action regarding current developments in Europe and their consequences in other regions, the globalization of financial markets and its implicit danger, and the problems of population and the environment.

A reception and opening ceremony will be attended by many Korean leaders and government officials including Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-son, ruling party executive chairman Kim Yong-sam, opposition party president Kim Taechung and former prime minister Paek Tu-chin.

The IAC was set up in 1983 as an independent international organization to mobilize former heads of government to use their experiences for the promotion of international cooperation.

No Invites Members to Dinner

SK2305104090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u on Wednesday evening invited members of the Interaction Council (IAC) to the presidential residence for dinner.

"The once towering barrier between east and west has collapsed and German reunification is becoming a reality," No said in a speech to his 162 foreign and Korean dinner guests. "The Korean people are no less encouraged by these astonishing changes than are other peoples."

Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the IAC chairman, Takeo Fukuda, former Japanese prime minister and honorary IAC chairman, and other former heads of government, representatives of Korean political parties, tycoons and ambassadors were at the dinner.

The four-day IAC session opened here Wednesday.

"The foremost wish of the Korean people is for peace. Now is the time for us to redouble our efforts to peacefully reunify our land," No said.

"In this regard, I am grateful to you for being so concerned and considerate as to put the inter-Korean issue on the agenda of the Seoul session of your council.

"I solicit your continued support and encouragement to induce the tide of detente, openness and reform to wash over the Korean peninisula also, thawing the wall of ice along the Demilitarized Zone," said No.

USSR To Hold First Trade Show in Seoul

SK2305081990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Soviet Union's first trade show in South Korea will run from May 28 to June 3 at the Korea Exhibition Center in Southern Seoul, it was announced Wednesday [23 May].

"The USSR week in Seoul," co-hosted by the Korea trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI), will feature about 50 Soviet trade firms and organizations as well as joint ventures, the Soviet Chamber said.

"A wide range of Soviet export goods will be on display at the exhibition, including machinery, software and consumer goods," a spokesman said.

Soviets attending the exhibition, a response to "the Korea week in Moscow" in July 1989, will include an eight-member trade delegation and about 200 members of the Foreign Trade Organization (FTO).

Among them are V.E. Golanov, SCCI vice president, A.S. Samsonov, chairman of an exporters association, A.I. Turyshin, first deputy director of the Soviet Council of Ministers, apparatus section.

There will be a seminar on "outlook for trade and economic relations between the USSR and South Korea" on May 29 and about 250 representatives of Korea firms interested in establishing commercial ties with Soviet partners are invited.

In addition, a "Russian food festival" will be held in Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel from Sunday to June 5.

Sports Agreements With Bulgaria, SFRY, Others

SK2305085990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Bulgaria signed a sports agreement on Wednesday [23 May], building on the foundation of diplomatic ties established in March.

The accord was signed by visiting Korean sports Minister Chong Tong-song and Gheorghi Khristov, president of Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports.

Chong, who arrived in Sofia on Tuesday, is the first Korean cabinet minister to visit Bulgaria since diplomatic ties were formed.

He signed an identical sports agreement with Yugoslavia on Monday, and will visit Romania and Morocco to sign two more agreements before flying home May 30.

Britian Promotes Exchange of Scientists

SK2305013590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 90 p 3

[Staff reporter by Han Tong-su]

[Text] The British Royal Society is promoting exchanges of scientists between Korea and Britain in close consultation with the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation (KOSEF), Prof. Michael A. Epstein, 69, foreign secretary and vice president of the society, said yesterday.

Prof. Epstein said that the society will dispatch a delegation late this year to survey what scientific fields are most appropriate for the planned exchanges.

"Korea is relatively strong in the fields of microelectronics, steel, shipbuilding and telecommunications industries, while the United Kingdom has an edge in such fields as aerospace and biological research," Epstein said in an interview with The Korea Times at the Press Center.

"We can exchange personnel and scientific and technological knowhow in those fields on a reciprocal basis," said Epstein who is on a week-long visit at the invitation of the KOSEF.

According to the world famous virologist, the royal society is a completely independent organization, composed of the most distinguished scientists of the U.K. and British commonwealth, which plays a role as a national academy of science for the country.

"The Royal Society was set up in 1660 and it is the oldest organization of that kind in the world," said Epstein who has doctorates in medical science from Cambridge, London and Edinburgh universities.

Asked about the financial condition of the society, Epstein said, "Our society is 330 years old and has acquired a considerable amount of money which is enough for our own needs."

Revealing that the annual budget of the society is approximately $20 million, the British scientist said, "We spend for the government four times as much money as the government does for us."

He said the society has been strictly devoted to the pursuit of basic and natural science and the traditional mission has not changed yet.

Epstein said his society also makes recommendations to the government on various "practical" policy matters—for example, what schools have to teach their students and what the government should do to consolidate the scientific base of the U.K.

Asked if the decline of the U.K. economy and defeat of their goods in competition with Japanese and West German products on the world market have any connection with the U.K.'s rather traditional emphasis on basic science over applied science, Epstein replied, "We have the opposite point of view. There will be no development in practical scientific fields without healthy basic science programs."

"The decline of the U.K. economy was caused by many social organizational, labor-management and other problems, rather than our emphasis on basic science," said Epstein, the discoverer of the Epstein-Barr virus in 1964, a feat which made him a Nobel Prize candidate.

Epstein also harbors a negative attitude to "too much" government meddling in what's going on in scientific circles.

"I advocate the 'bottom up' approach rather than the 'top down' one as far as the direction of the scientific research is concerned," Epstein said. "This means that I prefer individual research motivated by creative forces to government-directed research."

* DLP's Differences on Economic Policy Noted

902C0190A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
22 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim Chung-sik: "Stir Created by DLP's Internal Disagreement on Economic Policy; Controversy Over Use of Real Names Spreading"]

[Text] A stir is being created even within the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] by the controversy which arose over the question of "deferring the implementation of the system requiring the use of real names in financial transactions," with the installation of a new economic team headed by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun through the 17 March cabinet reshuffle as a momentum.

On 21 March, at the first session of the DLP Executive Committee since the cabinet reshuffle, committee members belonging to the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] group called for serious consideration on the grounds that backing away from the plan to introduce the system requiring the use of real names can be taken as a sign that the ruling party is abandoning its determination to carry out reforms. The assemblymen belonging to the "group of 10 RDP members," a coterie of Young Turks directly aligned to Kim Yong-sam, decided to hold a discussion meeting on the subject of the system in question.

Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong, a member of the 10-man group, said that because many assemblymen proposed that a discussion meeting be held as soon as possible, there will be a meeting in a couple of days to discuss the whole breadth of the economic policy of the government and the ruling party, including the stand on the use of real names in financial transactions.

The DLP assemblymen of RDP origin have become the target of public misgivings with the emergence of the giant ruling party, and to add insult to injury, they are now greatly apprehensive of the fact that the new economic team's "conservative" orientation in economic management and signs of reversion to an economic policy for the rich are becoming the target of public criticism.

The main drift of the criticism made by Assemblymen Kim Tok-yong, Kim Tong-kyu, and other members of the Executive Committee was that "the economic revitalization measures which will soon be announced by Deputy Minister Yi should not abandon reforms or ignore economic equity." Kim Tok-yong said: "People say that the fresh excitement from the three-party merger is fading. According to reports, contrary to the public consensus, the government has decided to retract its plan to introduce the system requiring the use of real names in financial transactions, as well as the concept of land for public good. Can the government ignore the party and change the policy framework at will?" On the other hand, Assemblyman Kim Tong-kyu said: "We are fully aware of the side-effects of the system of using real names, but the goal of the system is to set the underground economy right and collect black-market money." There can be no retreat in the basic goal."

Assemblyman Chong Sang-ku, also of the RDP group, said: "There should be no policy reversion to cater to the interest of conglomerates. Danger accompanies idealistic reforms, and there will be retrogression if stability is overemphasized."

The misgivings on the part of the assemblymen of the RDP group over the question of using real names in financial transactions and the issues they have raised on this question can be summed up in three categories.

First, when the Sixth Republic was inaugurated, it pledged to introduce the system requiring the use of real names in financial transactions. A group was set up in the Finance Ministry in April 1989 to prepare for the introduction of this system and it has been in operation since then. If the government should go back on its word, it would be difficult for the DLP, the giant ruling party, to establish the right standing.

From the procedural point of view also, "Deputy Prime Minister Yi and his company" should not overturn overnight the plan to introduce the system of using real names, which has been regarded as the centerpiece of economic reform these three years; it is desirable to modify the plan on the basis of the party platform and public opinion.

Second, granting that the revitalization of the economy is an urgent task, the backtracking on the introduction of the system of using real names is bound to arouse the criticism that "the DLP is dedicated to protecting a minority class of vested interests" because the hidden assets estimated at 20 trillion won, the target of this system, are concentrated in the hands of privileged classes.

The assemblymen of the RDP group are also against the argument by some members of the new cabinet that the forcible introduction of this system will cause money to converge on speculation in real estate and transactions, resulting in stagnation in the securities market, a shortage of resources for capital investment, and the withering of the desire for investment, and that "we should know why Japan has not introduced this system."

Inasmuch as those who are feverishly engaged in financial transactions, such as real estate or securities transactions, are corporations and hidden financiers using phoney names, the flow of money should be channeled to the right stream sooner or later. These assemblymen asked, "should the unethical profits outside the businesses of big operators be left untouched in the interest of the short-term goal of economic revitalization?" Seen from a mid- and long-term point of view, they argue that such practice will only cloud the future of the Korean economy by undermining the equal distribution of wealth and eroding the growth potential.

Third, the assemblymen belonging to the RDP group argue that the attitude of Deputy Prime Minister Yi and others trying to use the examples of West Germany and Japan as an excuse to withhold the system requiring the use of real names in financial transactions is wrong. West Germany experienced trouble in early 1989 in the course of implementation of an integrated taxation system requiring the use of real names in transactions, but these assemblymen argue that the trouble resulted from the change in the system of taxation, not from the introduction of the system requiring real names. In the case of Japan, they say, it is true that Japan has not introduced the system requiring real names, but the practice of tax payment on the part of the Japanese tax payers is fundamentally different from the practice in our country, and there is less social conflict over the concentration of wealth. But Japan is in the stage of studying the possible introduction of the system in question.

However, the answers given at the DLP Excessive Committee by Kim Yong-hwan, chairman of the DLP Policy Committee, who holds the key to the party-government consultations on this issue, sounded as if he was speaking for Deputy Prime Minister Yi on this issue.

Kim Yong-hwan said that "it is inevitable for the government to stimulate the desire to invest and make an all-out effort to increase exports," adding that "as things stand now, we cannot tell clearly whether we will back away from or withhold the plan to introduce the system requiring real names in transactions.

Pointing out that our economy has now passed the phase of stagnation into the crisis stage, he gave the weakened competitiveness of our enterprises and political instability resulting from labor-management disputes and higher wages as the causes of this change.

At a press conference following the Executive Committee meeting, Kim Yong-hwan clarified his view. He said that equity and justice in distribution should not be made into a "sentimental" slogan. He asked: If we were to tolerate stagnation in growth for the sake of equity, wouldn't that amount to demanding that we move toward the socialist economy?

Chairman Kim Yong-hwan curtly said that "there can be no equity without growth." Although he said that if anyone thinks the DLP is pursuing a policy lopsidedly oriented toward growth at the expense of equity, it is a "misconception resulting from ignorance." Yet he clearly identified himself as a proponent of growth.

With the announcement of the government's economic revitalization package drawing closer, it is expected that the controversy within the DLP will heat up.

The new "government-party economic team" argues that the spotlighting of equity out of the four-point catchphrase—stability, equity, internationalization, and upgrading—of former Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun's economic team was an obstacle to growth, causing economic difficulties, and the line of thought underlying this argument will soon take concrete shape. At the same time, it is expected that the counterargument on the part of the reform school that "economic reforms and an equal share of wealth are the paramount tasks confronting the Korean economy" will also grow in pitch.

Nevertheless the prevailing view is that the growth-oriented logic of the new economic team which contends that "the government's economic policy should be weaned away from grandstanding or fence-sitting" will ultimately triumph.

Burma

Rangoon Council Urges Reporting of Insurgents

BK2205144490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council has issued Order No. 1/90 on 22 May 1990, the 14th day of the waning moon of Kason, 1352 Myanmar [Burmese] era. The full text of the order reads:

1. Responsible officials are to report to the Law and Order Restoration Councils concerned regarding people missing from and about guests and strangers visiting the 42 townships of Yangon Division. Failure to report will result in effective action against both the official responsible and the guilty party. This has already been announced in Order No. 1/89 of the Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council on 18 July 1989, the first day of the waning moon of Waso, 1351 Myanmar era.

2. Despite the issuance of such orders, the parents and guardians have failed to report and the responsible inspection teams have also been weak in their inspection and supervision duties and in taking action. The situation is such that the whereabouts of such sabotage groups as the Hawke, the Phoenix, and others, including those mentioned in today's newspapers—Myint Soe, alias Goshel, and Aung Naing—came to light only after the National Intelligence Bureau uncovered their hiding places in Yangon and made the arrests.

3. This being the case, action will have to be taken according to the Order issued against anyone failing to report people illegally residing at one's homes.

In addition, those guilty face:

—seven years' imprisonment and a cash fine under Section 124 of the Criminal Code for failing to disclose to the authorities concerned either an act or a conspiracy that amount to high treason,

—an imprisonment term of not less than two years and not more than three years under Section 17.1 of the 1908 Unlawful Associations Act for abetting the unlawful party in committing the crime, and

—six months imprisonment or a cash fine or both under Section 202 of the Criminal Code that deals with the failure to report the crimes committed.

4. In order to peacefully and successfully hold the multiparty democratic general elections on 27 May 1990 as well as to timely expose the destructive insurgents, it is vital to uncover insurgent sappers sent in by insurgent organizations.

5. Hence, those who were missing and have returned as well as guests and strangers visiting different townships should be reported without fail in accordance with the orders issued. Township Law and Order Restoration Councils, the People's Police Force units, and departments concerned in charge of supervision and inspection tasks should step up their assigned duties.

This order is issued to state once again that effective action will be taken under the Criminal Code against those failing to do so.

Signed: Major General Myo Nyunt, chairman, Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council

SLORC Revokes Martial Law in 13 Townships

BK2205134290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Martial Law Order No. 10/90, dated 22 May 1990, the 14th day of the waning moon of Kason, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effectiveness in implementing security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commander of the Central Military Command, previously the Northwest Military Command, the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military regions under his supervision and command.

2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquillity situation has improved in the areas in the jurisdiction of the Central Military Command, Martial Law is hereby revoked in the following 13 townships effective the date of this order:

1. Patheingyi Township, Mandalay Division
2. Pyin-u Lwin Township, Mandalay Division
3. Madaya Township, Mandalay Division
4. Singu Township, Mandalay Division
5. Thabeikkyin Township, Mandalay Division
6. Kyaukse Township, Mandalay Division
7. Myittha Township, Mandalay Division
8. Singaing Township, Mandalay Division
9. Yenangyaung Township, Magway [Magwe] Division
10. Taungdwingyi Township, Magway Division
11. Chauk Township, Magway Division
12. Minbu Township, Magway Division
13. Minhla Township, Magway Division

By the authority vested in me

Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Cambodia

Sihanouk Requests Thai, Japanese Protection

BK2205151090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Sereipheap, Cambodia, May 22 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Tuesday he was prepared to return to Phnom Penh but only with Thai and Japanese protection. The 68-year-old former monarch said he expected to visit the Cambodian capital following initiatives to stop fighting between the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh and resistance coalition dominated by the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

The prince said Tuesday he would sign a ceasefire agreement with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in Tokyo early next month, but predicted fighting would intensify as the Khmer Rouge would try to grab territory before the ceasefire came under international control.

He would visit Phnom Penh as chairman of a supreme national council to include six representatives each of the resistance and Phnom Penh government, the prince said. But he added that he would ask Thai Defense Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama to accompany him as a "suit of armour."

The prince came to live earlier this year in this northern Cambodian zone, controlled by the resistance and located just south of the Thai border. The move ended years of exile for Prince Sihanouk, who was overthrown in 1970 in a U.S.-supported coup. He returned to Phnom Penh as figurehead state president after the radical Khmer Rouge seized power in 1975, only to become their prisoner. He was evacuated from Phnom Penh by Chinese aircraft in January 1979, just hours before Vietnamese troops overran the city.

Wearing a light beige safari suit, Prince Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique showed reporters around their home Tuesday, pointing out the adjoining underground bunker in which the family took shelter when government forces shelled the area heavily in April. Some shells landed within 300 metres (yards) of the house, Princess Monique said. During the tour one round of artillery could be heard, although it sounded several kilometres (miles) away.

Sihanouk Confirms Tokyo Meeting With Hun Sen

OW2305085790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk made known here on Wednesday he will meet Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen at the negotiation table in Tokyo on June 4-5. Sihanouk also said he is ready to sign a peace agreement with Hun Sen, providing that the text of the agreement is drafted by Thailand and Japan, the sponsors of the scheduled Tokyo meeting. Sihanouk said he has nothing new to negotiate or propose to Hun Sen at the meeting in Tokyo.

His message was carried in two written statements in response to questions put to him in Oddar Meanchey Province, Cambodia by some journalists. The statements were made public in Bangkok on Wednesday. The Cambodian resistance leader also emphasized that if he signs a peace agreement with Hun Sen in Tokyo, it would commit only himself and the resistance faction under the leadership of his son Prince Ranariddh, and not the other two resistance factions of Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. Sihanouk also said he would leave from Bangkok for Beijing on May 30 and go to Tokyo from Beijing on June 2.

Thai Source Indicates Cease-Fire at Tokyo Talks

OW2305092990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 KYODO—A June meeting in Tokyo between warring Cambodian leaders could result in a ceasefire pledge, a high-ranking Thai source said Wednesday. Thai Deputy Premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut and the Japanese Foreign Ministry are working to lay the groundwork for such an outcome, the source said. Chawalit, according to the source, had personally talked to leaders of all four warring factions during the past few weeks and obtained from all of them a signed document pledging a ceasefire pending an acceptable comprehensive political solution to disputes in the region. This document would serve as a basis for the Tokyo meeting between Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the source said. Sihanouk likely would be accompanied to Tokyo by leaders of his two other alliance factions.

The document contains several points, the source said. It acknowledges an urgency of implementing self-restraint on use of force by all factions. It further states that a ceasefire must be implemented as a step toward an acceptable solution, according to the source. The document said it is essential for all factions to refrain from all offensive actions, including all military operations, during the transitional period of national reconciliation in Cambodia. It also urged the Paris international conference on Cambodia to act as a United Nations-led international control mechanism to enforce peace in Cambodia and to verify the cessation of foreign military assistance to all warring factions. The group also would enforce the ceasefire agreement, the source said. The final point carried in Chawalit's document is that all parties agree to establish a supreme national council to symbolize Cambodia's neutrality, national sovereignty and national unity. It is to be composed of equal numbers of representatives from the two parties in the conflict, according to the source.

The source stressed that the document is essential to guarantee the minimum success of the Tokyo meeting.

However, the Tokyo meeting might fall short of some points carried in Chawalit's document, particularly on the U.N.-led control mechanism, the source cautioned.

'Renewed Trouble' in KPNLF Leadership Cited

BK2305113890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (AFP)—Renewed trouble flared Wednesday [23 May] between two rival leaders of a non-communist Cambodian guerrilla faction as the resistance and Phnom Penh government prepared to sign a ceasefire agreement.

Son Sann said in a statement that he was the only leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) entitled to represent the faction in the Cambodian peace process. The statement, issued by the KPNLF, came in response to an earlier comment by the faction's military commander, General Sak Sutsakhan, that no ceasefire agreement could work without his supporters' backing. It added that Mr. Son Sann, the former conservative prime minister of Cambodia, had "always participated in the peace settlement process in his capacity as president of the KPNLF and commander-in-chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces." It went on to say that Gen. Sak had been discharged last year from his post as the faction's commander-in-chief.

The KPNLF has a long history of factional dissent. Mr. Son Sann, 78, is believed to control barely one-third of some 11,000 KPNLF guerrillas as Gen. Sak refuses to recognise his authority. Earlier this year, Mr. Son Sann, in remarks to journalists, accused KPNLF troops of abusing people in territory they had conquered inside Cambodia.

A ceasefire is expected to be signed in Tokyo when Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose supporters form the other non-communist guerrilla faction, is due to meet Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen June 4. But during a meeting Tuesday with foreign reporters in Sereipheap, a new town in a resistance-held area of Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk, who will sign on behalf of the guerrilla coalition, was wary of optimism that a cease-fire would succeed. He justified his fears by noting that the Chinese-backed Marxist Khmer Rouge—the third and dominant guerrilla faction—was planning new offensives to optimize its position ahead of any negotiations. The Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians during its nearly four years in power, was ousted following Hanoi's late 1978 invasion of Cambodia.

Rivalry has also been rife between KPNLF troops and forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk, with KPNLF military sources complaining that while they did the bulk of the fighting in northwestern Cambodia the prince's forces had tried to claim credit. The Sihanoukist army has about 15,000 men, while the Khmer Rouge are credited with some 25,000 fighters and about 15,000 auxilliary personnel.

VODK on Continued USSR Aid for SRV War

BK2105075590 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 May 90

["News commentary": "The Soviet Union Has Arrogantly Continued To Help Vietnam in Waging the War of Aggression Against Cambodia"]

[Text] On 17 May, a Soviet delegation on an inspection tour in Phnom Penh said the Soviet Union will continue to provide military aid to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh in accordance with their so-called five-year plan agreement. The Soviet delegation also said the Soviet military advisers have continuously provided training for the Phnom Penh puppet soldiers.

The statement clearly shows that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its aggressive and expansionist policy against this region. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has continued to provide military aid for the Hanoi authorities to carry on their war of aggression against Cambodia. For example, in April, the Soviet Union kept sending arms and ammunition to Cambodia as follows:

1. On 16 April, a fully loaded 10,000-tonner Soviet ship brought arms and ammunition to Kompong Som Port.
2. On 20 April, another fully loaded Soviet ship brought 5,000 tonnes of artillery shells and assorted ammunition to Kompong Som Port.
3. On 22 April, an 8,000-tonner Soviet ship brought 30 tanks and assorted arms and ammunition to Kompong Som Port.

The world community clearly sees that the Soviet Union has sent massive military aid to Vietnam for continuing its war of aggression against Cambodia because the Soviet Union opposes world efforts to quickly end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia. The world people are determined to continue demanding that the Soviet Union stop providing military aid to Vietnam and to increase all-around pressure on Vietnam to force it to accept a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable political solution to end its war of aggression in Cambodia.

Resistance Forces Reportedly Attack Kong Pisei

BK2305004890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] At 0500 on 16 May, our national resistance forces unleashed a five-pronged attack against a Vietnamese-puppet regimental position defending the Kong Pisei District town and the district town's office buildings at Srang seat, southwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

The first prong was mounted against the defense network of Srang on top of Ta Mo Hill. The second was directed from the north on Ang Duong Road against the district office building. The third started from the east on the road linking Tramkna Commune [on Highway 3] against the district office building. The fourth was launched against the Vietnamese-puppet administrative networks at the foot of the [Srang] Hill from Srang market to the district office building. The fifth was against the village administrative networks in Snam Krapaeu commune.

After a 30-minute battle, our resistance forces completely destroyed the regimental position and the Kong Pisei District office buildings, killing 45 enemy soldiers on the spot and wounding 52 others. We destroyed 52 AK's, five light machines guns, seven B-40 rocket launchers, five B-41 rocket launchers, one 60-mm mortar, two military trucks, 20 barracks, and two district office buildings. We seized 31 AK's, three B-40 rocket launchers, a B-41 rocket launcher, a light machine gun, a 12.8-mm machine gun, seven pistols, some ammunition for AK rifles, four cases of rounds for machine guns, a Star field radio, and a quantity of war materiel.

VONADK on More SRV Troops Sent 1 May

BK2205034590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] On 1 May, the aggressor Hanoi authorities sent 10 planeloads of fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia's Stung Treng provincial seat. These troops stayed overnight in Stung Treng Town. Next morning, these troops were sent westward in 10 trucks along Chhep Road toward Preah Vihear provincial seat.

Section of SRV Railway Track Said Cut Off

BK1805021290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 May 90

[Excerpt] On 9 May, our villagers, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen in Rumchek, Tuol Sko, Tuol Kroah, and Prey Svay villages, in Prey Svay commune, Moung District, Battambang Province, cooperated with national resistance forces to attack and cut off 200 meters of the Vietnamese-puppet railway track between Tuol Kroah and Prey Svay villages. We killed three and wounded five Vietnamese guards and cut off 300 meters of telephone line. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports SRV Tanks, Trucks Burned

BK2305025790 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] On 12 May, our people, in cooperation with Cambodian soldiers, ambushed and completely burned two Vietnamese tanks and two trucks carrying equipment from Kompong Speu Town to O Koki on Route 42. We killed five and wounded six Vietnamese soldiers on board the tanks and trucks.

VONADK Reports Bridge Destroyed in Koh Kong

BK1805012890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] On 13 May, our people cooperated with the Cambodian national resistance forces and Cambodian soldiers in attacking a Vietnamese company position defending the K'aong bridge in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Province. We completely destroyed the position as well as the 50-meter K'aong bridge. We killed or wounded some enemy soldiers and captured two of them, and we seized a 60-mm mortar and a quantity of ammunition and war material. At present, the Vietnamese enemies' supply convoy from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh is at a complete standstill.

Heng Samrin, Delegation Return From Hanoi

BK2305112090 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1055 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 23—A high-level Cambodian party and state delegation led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, returned here today from Hanoi after attending the celebrations of the late President Ho Chi Minh's centenary (May 19).

The delegation was met at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, and other officials.

While in Hanoi, President Heng Samrin was received by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The two sides discussed bilateral issues and recalled the revolutionary virtues of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also present at the reception.

Hun Sen Receives Afghan Envoy, Affirms Support

BK2105062190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience on 16 May to Muhammad Isma'il Mahshuk, Republic of Afghanistan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Cambodia. Also present on that occasion were Comrade Sok An, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Masah Loah, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers Cabinet; and a number of cadres.

Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed Muhammad Isma'il Mahshuk's mission in Cambodia and informed him of the all-around development in the State of

Cambodia, particularly the recent successes in the military and economic fields. He also stressed the similarities and differences of the situation in the two countries and the State of Cambodia's stance in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. He stressed the government's goodwill in talks with the Cambodian opposition groups to quickly end the Cambodian conflict in line with the national reconciliation policy pursued by the State of Cambodia.

On this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen reiterated solidarity with and firm support for the valiant struggle waged by the fraternal Afghan people; he expressed the conviction that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Cambodian and Afghan states and peoples will grow firmer.

In reply, the ambassador conveyed the best regards and good wishes from the Afghan leaders to Comrade Hun Sen and the leadership of the State of Cambodia. He informed Comrade Hun Sen of the new developments in Afghanistan, the progress of the process for solution to the Afghan problem, national reconciliation, weakness of the extremists, and the recent aborted military coup. The ambassador highly valued the all-around achievements of the Cambodian people. He promised to make every effort within the domain of his diplomatic mission to further strengthen and expand the existing bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two states and peoples of Cambodia and Afghanistan.

Commentary Criticizes Sihanouk for Latest Move

BK2305071790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 May 90

[Station commentary: "Sihanouk's Unending Ambitions"]

[Text] Lately, despite a lack of attention from the public, Sihanouk has continued to declare vociferously that he has given up his political and military activities and devoted himself to his so-called crusade.

Why do people not pay any attention, except for Pol Pot, to the prince's stepping down? It is because the prince keeps blowing hot and cold on his decision, which is neither the first nor the last one. It is worth recalling that since his nomination as leader of the exiled tripartite coalition, Sihanouk has made countless resignations. On one occasion, Sihanouk said he would temporarily step down or take a long leave of absence. On another, he declared he would resign permanently. However, sooner or later, the prince will resume his nominal leadership again. His attitude has always been abhored by the public, which has grown increasingly indifferent to statements made by this non-realistic politician.

However, it is necessary to ask: What is the purpose of Sihanouk's latest announced resignation? In light of the current situation in Cambodia, his move is aimed at ridding himself of pressure and criticism from world public opinion over his alliance with the Pol Pot clique and at restoring his reputation which is becoming increasingly worthless among the Cambodian people. He is also shirking his responsibility for what he has signed and vowed but disregarded. People wonder why the prince—who has already resigned—wants to be at the head of the opposition groups, wants to be consulted, and wants to be a mediator. People still remember that this tactic was employed by Sihanouk in the mid-1950s, when he gave the throne up to his father and made himself chief of state in service of the people.

Now, Sihanouk has resigned and handed over the leadership of the Sihanoukist group to his son, intending to devote himself to the so-called crusade for the reconstruction of Cambodia. However, by all appearances, his present maneuver is an outdated gambit. The difference is that in the 1950s Sihanouk abdicated to protect the throne and his royal family, whereas this time his resignation is aimed exclusively at shielding Pol Pot from the tripartite fighting against the rebirth of the Cambodian people and dragging on the latter's suffering. As such, Sihanouk's announcement of his resignation is not surprising at all to public opinion and the Cambodian people. Only the Pol Pot group has begged him to change his mind and remain to be their shield and to preserve the UN seat for one or two more years.

The Cambodian people wish to remind the prince that if he really wants to participate in national reconstruction, he should not make such an attempt. What he should do is help bring an end to the civil war in Cambodia by bringing about the implementation of a cease-fire and the cessation of military aid to the contending parties and by preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to Cambodia. This is more than enough. As for the reconstruction of the country or the search for foreign aid, the Cambodian people know how to do it themselves. It is advisable for Sihanouk to renounce his political stratagems.

Feature Notes 'Mixed Emotions' Toward Sihanouk

OW2205053190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 22 May 90

["Feature: Cambodians Viewing Sihanouk With Mixed Emotions by Yutaka Negishi"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 22 KYODO—In a small rice farming village on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, Hon Nam, 58, clearly remembers the day when she saw Prince Norodom Sihanouk more than 30 years ago and says, "I want to see him again." In Phnom Penh, a 31-year-old government official brands the former monarch as an opportunist and says, "I don't like him."

Eleven years after Sihanouk fled the country to live in exile and lead the resistance movement to topple the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen, Cambodians talk about him with mixed emotions. Sihanouk, 67, and Hun Sen, 39, are expected to meet in Tokyo next month in yet another round of peace negotiations to end the 11-year-old conflict in this war-ravaged country.

"I was 23 years old when the prince visited our village," Ham said. "He came in a big motorcade and gave us food and clothes. It was very peaceful at that time. There was no war, no fighting in the country." Ham, a mother of seven children, compared Sihanouk's days with four years of rule under the Khmer Rouge and more than a decade of fighting which started in late 1978 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia to oust the radical communist group. More than one million people were killed or died of starvation, malnutrition and forced labor when the Khmer Rouge were in power. "I had nine children but two of them died in those days," Ham said, adding "I will be very happy if Prince Sihanouk comes back. We need peace and the prince can bring it about."

But she is not sure if the former ruler, now the leader of a coalition government of three guerrilla groups including the Khmer Rouge, will really return to Phnom Penh. "The prince said many times in the past that he will come back but he hasn't," Ham said. "Maybe the prince has abandoned us."

In fact, Sihanouk earlier this month asked the Hun Sen government to allow him to return to Phnom Penh and visit areas under the government's control to carry out his plan of national reconstruction. When denied entry, the prince lashed out at the Phnom Penh government, and said (the refusal) shows that the regime of Hun Sen is afraid of seeing the vast majority of the Cambodian people expressing their loyalty and love for Sihanouk.

Ham belongs to that vast majority, but one of her neighbors in the village, Bary Ol, does not regard herself as Sihanouk's subject. "I saw him once in a video. He's an old man, isn't he ?" said Ol, 26. "No, I don't have any special feeling about him. It doesn't matter if he comes back or not," she added, busily attending to her children in her small bamboo hut. "If Sihanouk is a peace-loving monarch or a stranger to many Cambodians, he is a man to be despised to others," a Phnom Penh government official said. "You know, the Khmer Rouge once tried to kill him but they didn't because they knew they could use him politically." "And now Sihanouk is joining hands with the Khmer Rouge in order to topple our government," he said. "He's an opportunist. I don't like him and he isn't welcome here."

Welcome or not, Sihanouk, according to analysts, has the key to the Cambodian peace process and is widely tipped as leader of the country if peace is achieved. Although two years of bilateral, regional and international efforts to restore peace in Cambodia have made little headway, there are growing indications that some agreement can be reached in Tokyo this time. Some analysts even predict that warring Cambodian factions may sign a ceasefire in Tokyo as the first step toward a comprehensive solution to the conflict.

Informed sources here said the Phnom Penh government, in a gesture of reconciliation, has decided to invite Sihanouk to visit the capital after 11 year of absence. In anticipation of his homecoming, a bookshop owner in the central market here said, "You see, I keep a lot of old photos of Prince Sihanouk—I hope I can sell them at high prices when he comes back to Phnom Penh."

Paper on Importance of Army Discipline, Ethics

BK2105114790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 May 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial; date not given: "Vigorously Strengthening and Developing the Discipline and Ethics of the Armed Forces Constitute the Main Objective in Heightening Their Prestige"]

[Text] The Armed Forces display good discipline and ethics. This is indispensable. Discipline and ethics are the main strength of the Armed Forces. On the battlefield, the factor that determines victories for the Armed Forces is the strict observance of discipline and ethics.

Over the past 11 years, under the direct guidance and care of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, our Armed Forces have attacked the enemy and won victories thanks to their strict discipline and true patriotism. Discipline stems from the correct compliance of all orders and circulars of superiors and all laws and decrees of the state; the avoidance of abuse, embezzlement, and contempt for the masses and subordinate combatants; good internal solidarity; treatment of others like one's own blood relatives; and resolute protection of military as well as national secrets during peace as well as combat.

Any unit in which cadres and combatants from commanders down to foot soldiers strictly observe army discipline and ethics is certain to be a strong and advanced unit. In this manner, many armed forces units have won the affection, trust, and support of the masses. As our Armed Forces grow in number, the call to strengthen their quality and ethics needs constant attention. For this year as well as in the years to come, the main duty of our entire Armed Forces is to behave so they can become a sharp tool for the defense of the party, authorities, and people and to win the trust, support, and affection of the masses so they will treat them as their own children.

If our Armed Forces are strictly disciplined, it is absolutely certain they will be able to win victories under all circumstances. An army with good discipline and conduct is a powerful army, worthy of being a genuine army of the people, by the people, and for the people. In order to be that, first of all, the party committees, commanders, cadres, and party members at all levels must always set good examples by observing discipline and ethics. Strong party committees and good, wise, strict, and decisive commanders who firmly uphold good ethics and a clean life-style, who correctly perform their assignments, and who are polite and gentle toward subordinate cadres and combatants as well as toward the masses and people, will always help to steadily boost the prestige of the Armed Forces. Avoid being too strict toward one's subordinates while remaining lenient toward oneself.

If the Armed Forces correctly observe discipline and ethics, they will win over the enemy on every battlefield. Discipline tempers all cadres and combatants in the Armed Forces so they become more resolute in fighting and highly conscious; clearly understand our own position; know friend from foe; and clearly grasp both the future and immediate task of having to defend the nation ourselves. An indisciplined army has no value in society. Our entire Armed Forces must firmly pledge to the national flag of the motherland to resolutely preserve discipline and ethics, the source that ensures victories for the nation and motherland.

Phnom Penh Reports 6-13 May Battle Results

BK2005130390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] According to a report from the Defense Ministry's press department, during the week of 6-13 May the enemies continued to fire hundreds of artillery shells on some areas along the Cambodian-Thai border. During the same period, our Cambodian People's Armed Forces from all units jointly launched search-and-destroy operations against the enemies, inflicting repeated serious setbacks on them. Our combatants put out of action 110 enemy soldiers, including 69 killed, 24 captured, and 17 surrendered. We seized 34 assorted firearms as well as a significant quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

SPK on Casualties in North, Northwest Zones

BK2105050590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0402 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 21—From May 13-16, the Cambodian Government forces in the northern and northwestern zones wiped out 163 enemy troops, wounded 94, captured 88, and seized a good quantity of war materials.

On May 16, the Cambodian Armed Forces in Staung District, Kompong Thom Province, killed five Khmer reactionary troops and wounded four others.

In Prasat Sambo District, same province, they wiped out four and wounded six others.

On May 14, the government Armed Forces in the western part of Staung District, same province, annihilated three enemy troops.

In Siem Reap Province, some 360 km northwest of Phnom Penh, the government forces in Banteay Srei District on May 16 killed 12 Khmer opposition troops and wounded four others, while in Varin District, same province, they wiped out eight enemy troops and wounded three others.

In Ratanamondol District, Battambang Province, they killed seven enemy troops and seized 200 artillery shells.

Also on May 14, elements of Division 196 in the northwestern zone killed seven enemy troops, seized a rocket launcher, 200 artillery shells and more than two tons of T.N.T.

In Russey Preah, same province, they also wiped out on May 13 one enemy troop and captured 12 others.

286th Division's Dry Season Activities Reported

BK2205130990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The 286th Division launched a series of counterattacks against the three enemy groups during the 1989-90 dry season. It killed on the spot 434 enemy soldiers, wounded 276, captured 309 others, and seized a large amount of war material and documents. The 286th Division is currently heightening its fighting spirit and combat readiness by seeking to crush enemy forces on the battlefields, destroy and capture their arms and ammunition, block their supply lines, and undermine all their offensive positions while strengthening its own position during the rainy season.

Indonesia

Further Reportage on Visit by UAE President

Suharto Fetes Al Nuhayyan

BK2205034990 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] President Suharto and Zayid Bin-Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], will hold talks at Merdeka Palace this morning. The talks are expected to deepen mutual understanding and broaden friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

Addressing a state banquet at the State Palace last night, President Suharto said that the UAE and Indonesia have common responsibility as OPEC members for developing the unity and solidarity of the organization at a time when the world economy is facing a lot of challenges. According to the president, the two countries need to ensure that oil prices are maintained at reasonable rates.

In his return speech, President Zayid Bin-Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan expressed his hope that his current visit would develop fraternal bonds and mutual understanding. He said that Indonesia and the UAE, grouped in the Islamic Conference Organization, are making efforts to deepen the spirit of the solidarity among Islamic nations in the world.

Last night's event, which was also attended by Vice President and Mrs. Sudharmono, the leadership of the highest state body [People's Consultative Assembly] and high state bodies, and ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet and their wives, was marked by an exchange of souvenirs. The UAE president presented a miniature boat to President Suharto and a necklace, bracelet, and earings made of (?red) emerald, gold, and diamond (?respectively) to Mrs. Suharto. In return, President and Mrs. Suharto handed over a Jepara carving, silver cutlery, and books on Indonesia and the Beautiful Indonesian Miniature Park to their guest.

The state guest and his delegation will visit the beautiful Indonesian Miniature Park this evening.

Al Nuhayyan Concludes Visit

BK2305070890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] At Merdeka Palace this afternoon, President and Mrs. Suharto saw off the state guest, Zayid Bin-Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], following a five-day state visit to Indonesia.

During their talks at Merdeka Palace yesterday, the two state leaders agreed to enhance cooperation both at the government and the private sector levels. President Suharto and President Al Nuhayyan pledged to give an impetus to the enhancement of such cooperation. President Suharto reiterated the importance of maintaining oil prices at stable and reasonable rates beneficial to both producers and consumers. President Suharto and the UAE president also exchanged views on various bilateral, regional, and international issues.

While in Indonesia, President Zayid Bin-Sultan Shaykh Al Nuhayyan visited tourist spots in Bali.

Indonesia and the UAE have agreed to maintain and stabilize the world oil market. Meeting newsmen in Jakarta this morning, Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita, accompanied by UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr. Mani' Bin-Sa'id al 'Utaybah, said that cooperation between the two countries was necessary as oil demands would increase soon. In addition, the two countries agreed to increase production together if such a need arose.

Meanwhile, Dr. Mani' Bin-Sa'id al 'Utaybah expressed his confidence that other OPEC members would follow the UAE in adhering to the production quota set by the OPEC.

153 Cambodian Refugees Land in West Kalimantan

BK2305075390 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 18 May 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Two more boats carrying 153 Cambodian refugees have landed on the coast of West Kalimantan, bringing the total number of Cambodian boat people in Indonesia to 431 in two weeks.

West Kalimantan provincial Navy Commander Lt. Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Budo Sadiharso said a boat with 47 Cambodian refugees was stranded in Muara Jungkat, some 18 kilometers from the provincial capital of Pontianak, late Wednesday [16 May]. He said the boat was washed ashore in the area after developing engine trouble. The 47 boat people—26 men, 14 women and seven children—were now being housed in a building belonging to naval authorities, he told THE JAKARTA POST by phone from Pontianak yesterday. He quoted one of the 47 Cambodian refugees as saying the boat had left Cambodia on May 8 with Australia as its destination.

Lt. Col. Sadiharso said another boat with 96 Cambodian refugees on board landed on Wednesday in Pemangkat, some 200 kilometers from Pontianak. The 96 boat people consist of 59 men, 21 women and 16 children. The local Navy commander said the boat had also had engine trouble. "They are now being housed in Sentate port in Muara Jungkat," he said, adding that the local authorities had been taking care of the refugees on humanitarian grounds.

The refugees of the two boats, he said, had asked the local authorities to help repair their boats so that they could continue their journey to Australia. Sadiharso said repairs on the two boats would take about three days. "If everything goes OK, the repairs on the boats will be finished by Sunday and the refugees can sail on Monday," he told the POST.

He described the condition of the refugees on board the two ships as very weak when they arrived after the long journey from their country. "But in general, they are in a good condition," he added. They are the fifth and sixth groups of Cambodian refugees to arrive in Indonesia since the begining of the month.

Lt. Col. Sadiharso added the Cambodian boat people who were stranded in Muara Jungkat on Sunday left the area at 4 p.m. local time yesterday after their boat was repaired. He said the local authorities had supplied the boat with medicines, a map, food, fuel and water. The boat is carrying 79 people, 68 adults and 11 children.

Three other boats with a total of 199 people were washed up on the islands of Java and Sumatra two weeks ago. Their passengers have since been moved to a refugee camp in Galang, south of Singapore.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the recent wave of Cambodians was a "a new phenomenon which is quite preoccupying," adding that the Indonesian government could not prevent the boat people from pursuing their journey if they wished to do so. He said Indonesia would continue to give first asylum to Indo-Chinese refugees on the condition that they be resettled in their countries.

Laos

Further Coverage of Ho Chi Minh Celebration

Editorial Praises Work

BK2205033490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 May 90

[PASASON 19 May editorial: "Great Ho Chi Minh's Concepts, Thoughts, Virtues, and Ethics Remain With Our Cause"]

[Text] Turning a colonial and feudal society into a politically independent country, giving the right to self-mastery to the people, reunifying the country after centuries of division, and earning an equally honorable status in the international community are unprecedented changes that have occurred the history of Vietnam. These achievements must be attributed to the miraculous endeavors made by a great man. Today we are celebrating his 100th birth anniversary. We are talking about President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, outstanding combatant of the international communist movement and national liberation movement, and the intimate and respected comrade-in-arms of the Lao multiethnic people.

In every period of the history of social evolution, whenever a crisis erupts, a hero will be born to fight for the cause of the people. This is the law of social evolution. The great man, Ho Chi Minh, was born in Vietnam when the country was plunged into [word indistinct] just like the story in any fairly tale. But this is not a fairly tale or a mere coincidence. The profoundly comprehensive changes in the political and social life in Vietnam derived from President Ho Chi Minh's endeavors to search for the truth of national liberation. President Ho Chi Minh discovered the truth from Marxism-Leninism, from which he developed a revolutionary and scientific doctrine and prudently applied it to practical conditions in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. He formulated a correct line of action for the cause of national liberation, unity, and construction of a new society in Vietnam.

The August uprising under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the seizure of power nationwide, which led to the declaration of independence on 2 September 1945 of the first workers' and peasants' state in Southeast Asia, marked a major turning point in the history of Vietnam's revolution and ushered in a new era for the Vietnamese people. It is the era of independence and freedom and the era of Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh. These achievements are the positive results of the combination of the spirit of genuine patriotism and brilliant proletariat internationalism together with President Ho Chi Minh's creative application of Marxism-Leninism to practical conditions in Vietnam.

Throughout his long struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. adversaries, President Ho Chi Minh dedicated his life to the causes of the people, worked and held consultations with them, attended to both big and small tasks, and paid close attention to the people's livelihood. It is sufficient to say President Ho Chi Minh's glorious life included the most challenging adventures, heroic sacrifices, and very difficult tests. President Ho Chi Minh founded and guided the Communist Party of Indochina. He was a Vietnamese and Indochinese communist who laid the foundation stone for the the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and founded the Vietnam Fatherland Front. President Ho Chi Minh is the understanding and beloved father of the Vietnamese people's armed forces and Vietnamese nation.

President Ho Chi Minh paid constant attention to solidarity among the entire masses in the country as well as solidarity with other peoples in the world. He believed solidarity was an important factor and foundation of strength to overcome every difficulty and defeat vicious enemies. He also reiterated that the party's strength is unanimity. His words—solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; victory, victory, great victory—still linger in our memory. President Ho Chi Minh is the symbol of virtue, the spirit of heroism, and the banner of unity of the Vietnamese people. His generosity and love extended to all of his compatriots—youths, children, young and old, men and women. He clearly stated in his legacy that his desires were national independence, people's full freedom and well-being, and education for every compatriot. President Ho Chi Minh is also the symbol of genuine patriotism and proletariat internationalism. He saved his heart and his soul for the Vietnamese people. He always stood on the side of the proletariat class and the suppressed nations. He was not only a great patriot but also an outstanding combatant of the international communist and national liberation movements of the 20th century.

As for our country, President Ho Chi Minh always paid attention and assisted our people's revolution. He was the founder of the Communist Party of Indochina in the past, or the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party at present. He created and nurtured the special solidarity and close militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam and between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, and the special solidarity and militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. This is the decisive factor leading to the victories of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, President Ho Chi Minh is the symbol of solidarity and love of the Vietnamese people as well as of the Lao multiethnic people.

In commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary, we will study his virtues, life, and his revolutionary ethics of fearing no hardship or sacrifice; train ourselves to be faithful combatants of the party and good citizens of the country; and apply his virtues, concepts, and ethics with our way of life to enhance our sense of patriotism and love for the new regime and national independence. We will energetically participate in the discussion on the draft constitution; increase production of the current crop season; heighten our sense of vigilance to check the enemies' subversive schemes in a timely manner; correct mistakes in all sectors; improve efficiency of party and state organizations at all levels; strengthen solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples; strive to achieve the goals of the second state socioeconomic development plan; and bring about all-around changes to our country and well-being for everyone. Great Ho Chi Minh's concepts, thoughts, virtues, and noble ethics remain with our cause.

Delegation Returns

BK2205150990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] This morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned with our high-level party and state delegation to Vientiane after attending the celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary, which was held in Hanoi on 18 May.

Welcoming Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at Wattai Airport were comrade members of the Political Bureau—Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, and Comrade Saman Vignaket; comrade alternate members of the Political Bureau—Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna and Comrade Somlat Chanthamat; secretaries of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; and ministers and deputy ministers from many ministries. Comrade Nguyen Xuan and Comrade Long Kem, respectively SRV and State of Cambodia ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also on hand at the airport to welcome Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and his party.

Photo Exhibition Organized

BK1905113390 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 19 (KPL)—The Ministry of Information and Culture in collaboration with the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Laos organized here yesterday afternoon a photo exhibition on the late President Ho Chi Minh's life and activities on the occasion of his birth centenary (May 19, 1890-1990).

Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, acting president of the republic, president of the committee for the celebration of the four grand events, cut the ribbon to open the function.

Among the exhibits were 171 photos reflecting Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary activities from the 1910s to 1960s. Over 50 books of his works published in Vietnamese, Lao and other languages were on display.

Earlier, the Soviet cultural centre in Vientiane organised here on May 17 a ceremony in anticipation of the event. A meeting was also held to mark the occasion at the Teachers' Training College of Vientiane.

Vietnamese Leaders Send Thanks for Greetings

BK2205103490 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (KPL)—Party General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, Acting President of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Phoumi Vongvichit, and President of the People's Supreme Assembly Nouhak Phoumsavan recently received a joint telegram of thanks from their Vietnamese counterparts—Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, and Le Quang Dao.

The telegram expressed thanks to the Lao leaders who earlier extended to the Vietnamese leaders and people their warm greetings on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in complete liberation of Vietnam.

It also wished Lao people new success in national development and defence and wished the special relations between parties and peoples of the two countries increasingly developed.

Cambodian Military Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2105064990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] At the invitation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] General Political Department, a high-level military delegation of the State of Cambodia, led by Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department, arrived in Vientiane yesterday morning to pay an official friendship visit to our country. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai Airport were Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the LPA General Political Department; and a number of high- and intermediate-ranking officers of the LPA. The Cambodian military attache to Laos was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Activities Reported

BK2205104090 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (KPL)—A delegation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Army arrived here on May 20 for a nine-day working visit to Laos.

The delegation is led by General Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and director of the department.

The Cambodian delegation in the afternoon paid a courtesy call to General Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], vice chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and minister of national defence.

On May 21 morning, the delegation had talks with a delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army headed by its director, Colonel General Osakan Thammatheva, who is also a LPRP CC member and deputy minister of national defence.

The two sides discussed the organisational affairs, party member expansion and political affairs in the two armies. Such a meeting is held regularly once a year.

Editorial Welcomes Group

BK2105103190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 21 May 90

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Welcome the High-Level Military Delegation of the Fraternal State of Cambodia for Visiting Our Country"]

[Text] On 20 May the military delegation of the State of Cambodia, led by Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department from the land of Angkor, arrived in Vientiane to pay an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Lao People's Army General Political Department. The delegation safely arrived in Vientiane yesterday morning.

The Lao people and armed forces are overwhelmingly happy to welcome the high-level military delegation of the State of Cambodia, comprising a number of our close, brotherly comrades-in-arms who are representatives of the heroic Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia.

At present, the armed forces and peoples of Laos and Cambodia are continuing with our revolutionary cause to safeguard the revolutionary fruits and to build up our own respective countries. In the State of Cambodia, in particular, the Cambodian people's Armed Forces are currently carrying out a fierce struggle against the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other Cambodian reactionaries that have employed their forces to oppose the State of Cambodia.

The friendship visit to Laos by the high-level military delegation of the State of Cambodia is an event of great significance. It serves to further strengthen the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-around, lasting cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of our two fraternal countries. We, the Lao people and armed forces, are very proud to have the Cambodian people and Armed Forces as our close, intimate, sincere, and faithful comrades-in-arms, as if we had been born in the same family. The Cambodian Armed Forces are a modern army of the Cambodian workers and laboring people. They are the army that has maintained the tradition of heroism, has remained firmly faithful to the people, and is thoroughly revolutionary. They are the youngest army among the revolutionaries in the three Indochinese countries. The traditions and glorious cause of the Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia have been forged through the spirit of heroism and talents of the Cambodian people and national liberation front. Cadres and combatants attached to the Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia are the beloved children of and are absolutely faithful and grateful to the Cambodian people. In return, they command the wholehearted affection and trust of the people.

The Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia have brilliantly cooperated and stood side by side with the Vietnamese armed forces in defeating the Pol Pot genocidal regime and other Cambodian reactionary forces, thereby contributing to promoting social and cultural development and raising the living standard of the people.

The Lao armed forces take great pride in our close militant alliance with our Cambodian counterparts, which has been fostered through our struggle against the common enemies on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This alliance will serve as a firm guarantee for us to move forward to the pinnacle of a new victory in the task of national defense and construction so we can march step by step toward socialism. The party, government, and Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia have never ceased nurturing the friendship and close militant solidarity between our two countries. We, the Lao armed forces and people, will try to do everything within our power to safeguard and further enhance such time-honored traditions, thus making them bear more fruits and flourish with every passing day. This will make us worthy of the title of being the close comrades-in-arms of the Cambodian Armed Forces and people.

The current official friendship visit to Laos by the high-level military delegation of the State of Cambodia constitutes a glorious symbol of the ever-increasing friendship between the armed forces and people of the two countries—Laos and Cambodia. The visit will certainly serve to further increase and strengthen Lao-Cambodian friendship and solidarity. The Lao armed forces and people throughout the country would like to wholeheartedly salute and welcome the high-level military delegation of the State of Cambodia. May the visit to Laos by the delegation score a brilliant success!

Nouhak Phoumsavan Greets Hungarian Counterpart

BK1705070490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] On 14 May, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent a message of greetings to Marta Haksas, speaker of the National Assembly of the Hungarian Republic, Budapest [name and title as heard]. The message reads:

On the occasion of your election as speaker of the National Assembly of the Hungarian Republic, on behalf of the Supreme People's Assembly, and in my own name, I would like to convey warm greetings and best wishes to you. On this glorious occasion, I wish for the further improvement, promotion, and strengthening of the friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries for the common interests of our two peoples. I wish you good health and success in performing your honorable tasks.

Australian Satellite Station Given to Government

BK2205122290 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (KPL-OANA)—A hand-over ceremony of the satellite earth station project in the system of "INTERSAT" donated by the Australian government to the Lao government capital yesterday.

This vista earth station is one of the projects granted [words indistinct]. The facility is a small scale station with the capacity of seven telephone channels and seven telex channels with possible extension up to 15 voice channels.

The OTC [Overseas Telecommunications Commission] Australia and the "Entreprise des Postes et Telecommunications Lao (EPTL) have been nominated to execute the station. The implementation of the project started at the end of 1988. The construction and installation of equipment started in February.

KPL Reports Discussion on Draft Constitution

Assemblyman Interviewed

BK2305032490 Vientiane KPL in English 0955 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 19 (KPL)—Mr. Chaleun Yiapaoheu, standing member of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], gave here on May 15 an interview on the draft constitution of Laos to a Soviet PRAVDA correspondent.

In his interview, the PSA standing member outlined the processes of building the national constitution saying that "this work was quite difficult for us to do since we lacked not only experiences and legal specialists but also accurate and complete data". Therefore, it required that discussions be held among national cadres and citizens for their suggestions to the draft, he said, and such discussions were expected to end by mid-August this year so that the draft could be endorsed by the People's Supreme Assembly prior to December 2, 1990—the 15th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

He also added, apart from the constitution, four criminal laws were already enacted, and now civil laws were under promulgation. These laws would be brought to a plenary conference of the PSA in June, 1990 for consideration.

Discussions Held 18 May

BK2305033490 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 21 (KPL)—A discussion on the first national draft constitution was held here on May 18 for cadres attached to different central state institutions and Vientiane Prefecture.

Mr. Chaleun Yiapaoheu, standing member of the People's Supreme Assembly, attended the discussion. Discussions on the same matter still continue in various places of the country and are expected to last till August this year.

These are launched for the community in the whole nation to contribute views and suggestions to the draft constitution and to get acquainted with the laws.

The draft constitution will be endorsed by the People's Supreme Assembly prior to December 2, 1990—the 15th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Health Ministry Meets

BK2305031890 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 18 (KPL)—The Ministry of Public Health on May 16 opened a discussion on the first draft constitution of Laos, among its cadres.

The discussion scheduled for 3 days will deal with suggestions to the draft. The discussion will also focus on the individual conduct socially and professionally in order to refrain from any action that violates the rights of the people's mastership.

Philippines

Manglapus Views Possible Recovery of U.S. Bases

HK2305093990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 23 May 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] The Philippines will recover the U.S. military installations in the country in the event no agreement is reached for their stay after the termination of the

Republic of the Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement on 16 September 1991. This was disclosed today by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus after a board meeting in Malacanang. However, Manglapus clarified that the next talks will be held not to forge a new treaty, but merely to hold discussions which may pave way to a new agreement.

The government announced the other day that the president and the presidential committee on the bases will meet to discuss the possible agenda for the resumption of talks between the Philippines and the United States. The administration stressed that the forthcoming talks will only discuss future relations between each other.

According to Manglapus, in the event that there is no bases agreement after 1991, the recovery of the bases is contained in a memorandum of agreement he signed with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in 1988.

Manglapus Assures of New Treaty's Wider Scope

HK2205084390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[By Rey Arquiza of Mobile Unit No. 21]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today has assured that there will be a new treaty, or Treaty of General Relations, which is wider in scope than the 1947 military bases agreement [MBA]. It will not only cover the military facilities but also political, economic, and cultural ties with the United States. Manglapus disclosed this at a press conference in which he said that the resumption of talks could take place in June or July. He further said that the Philippines will insist on a nucelar-free provision which is stipulated in the Constitution. Manglapus said: We are thinking of a treaty that will cover not only the military bases but also establish renewed ties with the United States, and this can be referred to as the Treaty of General Relations.

The agenda of the exploratory talks part two will depend on the decision of both countires. The foreign affairs secretary stated that a new treaty linking the United States and the Philippines, not only in terms of security, but also in all aspects of life, would be needed after the termination of the MBA on 16 September 1991. Both panels can draw up an agreement during the next discussions.

According to Manglapus, although the Philippines and the United States agreed to resolve the aid shortfall issue in the just-concluded exploratory talks, the latter could not accept the term shortfall, but has agreed to grant more assistance in order to cover the shortfall. He said: It is already their problem as long as they pay for the additional assistance. He agreed with Armitage that the new discussion would lead to a negotiation for a new treaty. He denied that there is an executive agreement between the United States and the Philippines allowing the retention of the military bases after September 1991. Referring to the possibility of an executive agreement, Manglapus added: I do not know where they got the idea.

Official Cites 'Weakened' Stand in Bases Talks

HK2105035390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 21 May 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The Philippine position in the exploratory talks on the future of the U.S. military bases weakened Thursday afternoon after the Philippine panel discovered that finance and economic officials erred in computing at $222.58 million the supposed U.S. shortfalls in bases payments for this year.

This was disclosed yesterday by a ranking foreign affairs officer who was a member of the technical staff that backstopped the Philippine panel headed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the Philippine panel was forced to admit that the United States actually owed the Philippines $199.98 million in its obligations for 1990 under the 1988 agreement between Manglapus and then Secretary of State George Shultz. The United States had already paid $22.6 million in food aid to the Philippine government through the departments of health and social welfare and development. The official, however, ruled out any sabotage in the erroneous computation and the possibility of an American mole in the Philippine technical panel. It may have been a mere oversight by some finance and economic officials, he said.

The official said it was Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon himself who discovered the oversight during a consultation between the technical committee and the regular panelists. He remembered his office receiving part of the food aid, the official said.

A check by members of the panel verified Bengzon's observation, the official said. Manglapus "almost lost his cool," the official said.

Because of the oversight, the official said, the Philippine panel lost—and a possible win in the difficult negotiations—after gaining psychological advantage when it served the notice of termination on the U.S. military bases on the second day of the talks Tuesday [sentence as published]. The weakend Philippine position led to the compromise solution where the Philippines accepted payments in kind to make for the U.S. shortfalls.

The final compromise solution was drawn up during a one-on-one meeting between Mangalpus and Richard Armitage, chief U.S. negotiator, at 9:30 p.m. Thursday in a room at the Central Bank Building, the official said.

In an agreement announced the next day, the Philippines pledged to agree to hold discussions on RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations and a new bases treaty.

The United States, while admitting no shortfalls but only "best effort" obligations, agreed to provide assistance in the form of excess military equipment, medical equipment and loan guarantees.

In answer to a question, the official admitted that the Manglapus panel had lost the second of its most potent weapons in disorienting the American panel by raising the shortfall issue. On the first working session of the panels on Tuesday, Manglapus presented the American panel a notice of termination of the bases by September 16, 1991. This disoriented the American panel, the official said. The Philippine panel members knew that their American counterparts expected them to raise the shortfalls issue before serving the notice of termination. Manglapus reversed the move, serving the termination notice first to avoid giving the impression that it was a reaction to the expected rejection of the U.S. shortfalls, the official said.

Editorial on 'Minority View' of Bases Issue

HK2305043990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 May 90 p 6

[Editorial: "One View of Bases Issue"]

[Text] Exploratory talks on the future of Philippine-American security arrangements were described by the negotiators as "satisfactory." But judging from the acrimonious discussion on money matters during the opening dialogue, we can expect only some hard bargaining when the Philippine and American panels sit down to take up specifics in the forthcoming talks.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus cited at least two major points that have been resolved: termination of the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) on Sept. 16, 1991, and the question of how to implement the 1988 MBA review. The U.S. panel headed by Richard Armitage disagreed with the Philippine negotiators' claim of a shortfall in the release of aid commitments, but it offered additional assistance in some other ways.

The treaty-ratifying Senate is more committed to following the constitutional mandate, so a new treaty will have to be negotiated. And this will have to be ratified by the upper chamber of Congress. The Executive which was for keeping its options open for extension of the 1988 MBA, will naturally now have to bat for a new treaty because of the economic benefits that the country can derive from continued U.S. military presence in this area. This explains the official position articulated by Secretary Manglapus on the $222 million or so aid shortfall.

The minority view that MBA benefits the U.S. more than the Philippines has obviously been driven home quite strongly into the perception of a large segment of the population because of their exposure to mass media. So the average Filipino or common Tao invariably reacts to such a dilemma in the following fashion: "If the Americans are not treating us fairly as an ally, then we might as well join the American union so we can reap the full benefits as a member state."

That about sums up one articulate view among the masses on the future of Philippine-American relations.

Aquino Order Gives Informants Reward, Security

HK2205092390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino ordered the immediate implementation of Presidential Decree No. 1731 fixing rewards and providing protection for state witnesses and informants regarding cases involving national security.

In National Emergency Memorandum Order No. 26, the president stressed the importance of providing incentives and protection to witnesses to prevent future coup attempts and organized and syndicated crimes. The order provides a reward to anybody who can give testimony or information which may strengthen the government's hand in cases against state enemies. The said witness will be granted security personnel or weapons, and if necessary, will be given a new identity. This includes members of a witness' family.

The cash rewards are fixed as follows: 50,000 pesos for crimes carrying a sentence of no lower than life imprisonment; 40,000 pesos for crimes carrying a sentence of 12 years and one day to 20 years in jail; 30,000 pesos for crimes carrying a sentence of six to 12 years in jail; and 25,000 pesos for crimes carrying a sentence of six years imprisonment or less.

The president also formed a secretariat on rewards and incentives comprising representatives from the Justice Department, Judge Advocate General's Office, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, and other military agencies. The president appointed Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who proposed the program to her, as the secretariat's chairman.

Aquino Orders Government Offices To Economize

HK2105122590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 May 90 pp 1, 16

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] President Aquino ordered yesterday all government offices and government-owned or controlled corporations to adopt belt-tightening measures to generate savings for priority programs and keep the budget deficit, estimated at P[pesos]22 billion, to a manageable level.

The economy measures include the deferment in building construction and renovation, postponement of land purchase, ban on official travels abroad, limit to the hiring of employes, deferment of purchase of vehicles and office equipment, discontinuance of hiring consultants, and disallowance of payment of overtime in excess of 40 hours per month. The measures were listed in National Emergency memorandum Order (NEMO) No. 24 which the President signed last Thursday, calling for the adoption of 12 measures, in addition to the 10 percent reserve imposition on their respective appropriations.

She cited Republic Act 6826, which gives her the powers during the state of national emergency to issue rules to decrease expenditures of the executive department of the national government and government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidaries through the suspension of certain services, activities, and operations.

Under NEMO No. 24, the President gave the Department of the Budget and Management (DBM) the responsibility to monitor compliance with the order and submit to the Office of the President a report on the savings generated from the measures. Heads of agencies were asked to issue internal guidelines to implement the folowing economy measures and report to the DBM the estimated savings to be generated on or before May 30, 1990:

1. Defer construction of new office buildings or annexes and renovations, except those already contracted as of the effectivity of the order, and those funded to meet bilateral or multilateral commitments. The order takes effect two days after publication in two national newspapers.

2. Postpone acquisition of land or land improvements, except infrastructure projects, and those to support tourism development and fulfill international commitments.

3. Disallow all official travels abroad, except travels which are fully funded by donor agency, or involve attendance in meetings required to carry out international commitments, or attendance in government trade and loan negotiations.

4. Discontinue all inhouse publications which are addressed to employes of the agencies.

5. Limit the filling of positions to only 25 percent of vacant positions in the central office.

6. Suspend gift giving, donations, and contributions, as well as holding of athletic, cultural, and sports activities, official entertainment and public relations activities funded from agency appropriations.

7. Disallow paid media advertisements, except those concerned with the issuance of agency guidelines, rules, public biddings, and those concerned with information and public service campaigns.

8. Limit disbursements of office supplies and materials and water and illumination to their 1989 actual levels.

9. Defer purchase of management and staff vehicles.

10. Defer purchase of office equipment, furniture, and fixtures, except those required in the development of information systems.

11. Discontinue hiring all consultants, except those needed for the implementation of foreign-assisted projects.

12. Disallow overtime payment in excess of 40 hours per month, except those authorized by the department secretary or head of agency concerned.

Ramos Asks Aquino for Gun Registration Extension

HK2105122990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 20 May 90 pp 1, 7

[By staff writer Noemi Alcala]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos has asked President Aquino to use her emergency powers to extend the amnesty period for loose firearms from one month to at least a year. Ramos made the recommendation after the military reported a very low turnout in the registration of unlicensed firearms. The low turnout was also noted in the reregistration of licensed guns, with only 3 percent of the 470,000 registered guns registered again under the National Emergency Memorandum Orders (NEMOs), 4 and 6. The NEMOs abolished and canceled all permits and licenses of all registered guns and required their owners to reregister their weapons. The reregistration period will end this month.

PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police] chief Maj. Gen. [Major General] Cesar Nazareno said earlier that the disappointing turnout could be due to inadequate public information on the campaign. According to Nazareno, the number of reregistered guns and the number of loose firearms recorded until May 15 this year was "way below the total number of those who registered in the 1981 firearms amnesty period."

Ramos said there was a need to extend the amnesty period to recover and register all loose firearms, many of which belonged to the military and were lost during the failed December coup attempt.

The defense chief said he has also proposed the implementation of a new licensing scheme that would not require firearms owners to leave or deposit their guns with the Firearms and Explosives Unit (FEU) of the Constabulary to attract civilians to register their weapons. Ramos said many firearms owners are reluctant to register their guns apparently because of fears that the military would confiscate them if they are declared as unlicensed.

The proliferation of loose firearms, the military said, had increased crime in the city as well as the firepower of the communist and the secessionist rebels.

Governors' League Opposes Snap Election Proposal

HK2205010790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0000 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The League of Provincial Governors of the Philippines is not in favor of a resolution filed by Senators Alberto Romulo and Rene Saguisag requesting a snap presidential election this year. Bulacan Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, the league's president, issued the opposition to the resolution during a meeting with top leaders of the House of Representatives. Pagdanganan said they oppose the holding of snap polls because it can only affect the economy, adding that we do not need a snap election, but unity and cooperation.

Information Drive in Middle East To Be Launched

HK2105105790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 21 may 90

[From "GMA NEWS" Program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] The government plans to launch an information drive in the Middle East in order to counteract the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] offensive at the Islamic Conference Organization. It was learned that Governor Zacharia Candao refused to take part in the delegation that will go to the Middle East. Despite this development, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez said that the government is determined to counter the MNLF propaganda.

[Begin Gomez recording] *Here we are supposedly going there on an information campaign to tell them the good news about what is happening in Muslim Philippines and yet we have not yet been able to proclaim the winner. So we are very hopeful that these things will be resolved before the actual departure date, whenever that might be.* [end recording]

Rebels, Communists Blamed for Bomb Threats

HK2205084190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Excepts] Capital Region Command chief General Marino Filart said rebel soldiers or communist rebels may have placed the bombs found this morning at the Security Bank and Philbanking Corporation buildings on Ayala Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila. Filart added that this kind of terroristic act by some groups is part of their plan to overthrow the Aquino government. Here is General Marino Filart:

[Begin recording] These bomb threats *definitely, it has to be coming from either of the two.* Ordinary civilians could not do this. *For what purpose?* Thirty sticks of dynamite is enough to blast the whole building. *What is their intention? Terrorism. They want to create a semblance of instability of this government and this administration* so that they *can proceed with their purpose, which is to take over the government.* So, we can say, *definitely, it comes from the left or right.* [passage omitted] [end recording]

Meanwhile, on the discovery of bombs in two buildings in the Makati commercial district, Makati Police station commander Colonel Remy Macaspac said there is a great possibility that terrorists are responsible for this. It will be recalled that only two days ago, two grenades exploded at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center on Buendia Avenue extension in Makati, afterwhich more bomb threats were received by other tall buildings in nearby places. Here is Colonel Macaspac:

[Begin recording] This is no longer a joke, considering the explosives we saw at the Security Bank consisted of 17 sticks of dynamite. This is not a joke. This, I think, was done by terrorists. We are digging into this to determine which group perpetrated this act. [end recording]

Capital Regional Command Deputy Chief Killed

HK2305025190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Capital Regional Command Deputy Chief Colonel Reynaldo Dino has died. He died at 0900 today after undergoing an operation on a wound inflicted in an ambush at 0700. His daughter, Lolita Dino Halili, was also killed in the ambush. Other casualties are Staff Sergeant Esteban Mariano Dalisay of the Philippine Constabulary and Patrolman Nelso Delinia. They died in the car when unidentified men strafed the vehicle with bullets. There is no news yet as to where Colonel Dinio's body will lie in state.

Aquino Orders Military To Prevent Terrorism

HK2305080790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 23 May 90

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today ordered military and police forces to prepare and prevent future plans by the enemies of the government to sow terrorism through killings and bomb explosions. National Security Director Rafael Ileto announced that the entire Armed Forces of the Philippines and the police have been alerted for this purpose.

The president's directive was issued following three consecutive bombings in Manila and the killing of Capital Region Command Colonel Reynaldo Dino this morning. Ileto could not say whether left or right wing members carried out the crime. However, he said these terroristic acts were meant to prove there is no stability in the country.

The president also ordered authorities to thoroughly investigate the incidents.

Ileto said the incidents could be part of a general plan to ruin the country's stability, adding that documents seized five months ago revealed a plan by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement to sow similar kinds of unrest, along with liquidation missions.

NPA Rebels in Eastern Samar Said Surrendering

HK2305042390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Congressman Jose Ramirez of Eastern Samar today disclosed that hundreds of New People's Army rebels are surrendering to the government and obey the law.

[Begin Ramirez recording] Hundreds are surrendering in Eastern Samar. The situation in our province is improving insofar as the insurgency problem is concerned. But there are still many things to be done. The others are not yet convinced of the sincerity of our program. [end recording]

But Congressman Ramirez admitted that the insurgency problem in Eastern Visayas still exists. He proposed that one of the ways to solve it is to implement a project related to the livelihood program in the region.

[Begin Ramirez recording] Local and military officials should support the government programs, especially those that can improve the livelihood of fishermen and farmers. More than 70 percent of the people there are peasants. [end recording]

Report Assesses Insurgency in Quezon Province

HK2305043790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 May 90 p 16

[By Jen L. Jorvina]

[Text] Calauag, Quezon—The New People's Army (NPA) rebels operating on the Quezon-Bicol border remain a major threat to peace and order in the area despite the success of the military campaign against the insurgents in southern Quezon and the Bondoc peninsula.

This was the assessment made by Maj. [Major] Jose A. Sadsad Jr., 235th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company commander, in a report he submitted to higher authorities. He said that of the 284 barangays in the towns of Guinayangan, Lopez, Tagkawayan, and this coastal town, 28 barangays are still infiltrated and 20 are still under the influence of the NPA.

Sadsad said, however, that his unit initiated four combat operations during the period from January to March this year and conducted 180 preventive and police patrol operations in the area to counteract the activities of the anti-government forces.

Because of the operations, he said, his unit neutralized 14 top NPA leaders, including five amazons, who voluntarily surrendered.

He identified the surrenderees as Romualdo Erandio, alias "Ka [comrade] Romy," member of fighting unit (FU) "Basilio;" Estrella Llantino, alias "Ka Cerlie," member of samahang yunit pangproganda [propaganda unit organization] (SYP) "Jaime;" Nemecio Morales, alias "Ka Jimmy," member of FU Basilio; Bievenido Gonzales, alias "Ka Omar," member of SYP Jaime; Elmer Bilbao, alias "Ka Marlon," squad leader of SYP "Pening;" Eleonita Dia, alias "Ka Elma," supply officer of SYP Pening; Felia Dia, alias "Ka Eden," member of the technical staff of komite distrito (KD) [district committee] "Jelmon;" Gregorio Mortiz, alias "Ka Norman," squad guerilya [Guerilla] leader of KD Katagalugang Mindanao [Tagalog Mindanao]; Noel Aviles, squad guerilya [guerilla] of KD-TKM [expansion unknown]; Salvador Mercayda, alias "Ka Rod," secretary; Francis Aviles, alias "Ka Ruel," liason officer of 3rd Platoon, Komite sa Kompanya [company committee], Southern Tagalog regional party committee; Henry Basilan, alias "Ka Oscar," member FU Nanding KD Oliver; Bonifacia Mortiz, alias "Ka Adelfa," inspector general of KD-TKM; and Evegilda Almario, alias "Ka Rolly," collector grupong magsasaka [farmers group].

Military Said Willing To Talk to Rebel Soldiers

HK2205092190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is reportedly prepared to talk to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM-SFP] regarding reforms which the rebel military group has been demanding. Here is Eloi Aquino with the details:

[Begin recording] The AFP is open for talks with the RAM-SFP regarding the reforms they want. Civil Military Operations chief Brigadier General Emiliano Templo said this, adding that they are also ready to use arms if the RAM-SFP truly wants reforms. Templo said the military leadership is prepared to have peaceful talks regarding the rebel soldiers' demand for reforms. The move, he said, would show which group has a good and sincere intention for the military chain of command and for the government. Some officials said that although this is difficult, it has to be done to attain the peace which everybody longs for. In a free society, it is important to show your sincerity as it is not good to mislead the soldiers, the general added. He stressed the need to resolve any misunderstanding or problems that may arise within a community. Templo said he supports the movement for a gun-free society and believes that a society which does not use guns is far from danger. [end recording]

Two Generals, 19 Officers Formally Charged

HK2205130190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1200 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Two generals and 19 other military officers have been formally charged with mutiny, murder, and attempted murder. They were involved in the December 1989 failed coup. The defendants ramained standing while the sentence was read by the military tribunal.

General Marcelo Blando and Brigadier General Jose Commendador of Mactan Air Base are among the defendants.

The members of the military court took their oath this morning despite the defense panel's opposition to the tribunal's legality. General Commendador denied in a counter affidavit that he took part in the coup. According to him, he protected the air base against the rebels who were planning to destroy it.

'Exclusive Interview' With Renegade Captain

HK2305052390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 23 May 90 p 9

["Excerpts" of "Exclusive Interview" with Marine Captain Ariel Querubin by reporter Cecilio To Arillo; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Cecilio T. Arillo (CTA): Your recovery from your wounds could be considered a miracle. What do you think?
Capt. Ariel Querubin (AQ): I would attribute it to a lot of factors, but primarily I believe it was my complete faith in God that carried me through the most difficult times. One visiting nun even told me that I was granted a new lease on life because I still had a mission to fulfill. I think so too. In fact, this was my third brush with death. This is why I am re-dedicating my new life to the struggle we continue to wage for a better Philippines.

CTA: What made you join the coup in the first place? How can violence result to a better Philippines?
AQ: I am not much for rhetoric. Our leaders would say that we are just continuing the unfinished revolution of 1989. Personally, I believe the Aquino regime is causing more violence on the Filipino people because of its ineptitude, vindictiveness and lack of direction. The sooner we get rid of this regime that is preventing us from achieving our full potential as a people, the better for all of us.

CTA: Even if you lose your life in the process?
AQ: Yes, Every second that I was in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], I was doing just that. I was laying my life on the line. But I felt better when I was sure I was really serving the Filipino people doing what we did.

CTA: What assurance can you give that your Movement will do better than the present administration in running this country?
AQ: We were not out to grab power for ourselves. We have to rely on the many other talents available among our citizenry. I'm sure there are a lot. My main concern is for the AFP to have credible civilian leaders on top of it so that we soldiers would have nothing to do but just follow without question. After all this, I hope to go back to the job I know best—soldiering.

CTA: But that was what you did in 1986. You handed power to the Aquino government. Now, you want to take it back?
AQ: I don't think there was anybody in the Movement who claimed that we handed power to the Aquino government. It was the Filipino people who did. We were merely catalysts at the most. But in accepting power, the Cory government committed itself to provide the good government that the Filipino deserves. So far, it has failed.

CTA: When is the next coup?
AQ: Only when it is needed and we have what it takes. We are not in the underground just planning to mount another coup. I think most of us here would rather not if there is some other way. We are even willing to turn ourselves in if this government can show definite directions toward good government. Otherwise, if they cannot hack it, then they should step aside. There is no reason for them to continue punishing the Filipino people.

CTA: How big or how strong is the Movement right now?
AQ: I'm not at liberty to tell you that.

CTA: What can you tell me?
AQ: That we are committed and determined to resolve the situation at the earliest possible time.

CTA: Do you have the armaments, the firepower?
AQ: I would think so. A number of amories are now empty.

CTA: What was your role during the last coup attempt?
AQ: I was a soldier doing my job...serving and protecting the Filipino people.

CTA: Where are your men now?
AQ: Some are now confined in detention boats. A number are back on duty. A greater number have joined us in the underground with all their equipment.

CTA: How do you view the political situation in our country today?
AQ: We are ready for change...very radical changes. Our people do not need to be told what is wrong. They feel it. And they are suffering.

CTA: What do you think of the AFP?
AQ: Very much fragmented the way the present national leadership would like it to be. It is not what we expected it to be after 1986. Surely, it is not the kind of AFP that we juniors would like to inherit.

CTA: What do you think of Secretary Ramos' recommendation to Congress to impose the death penalty on rebellious soldiers?
AQ: If it was meant to be a deterrent, I don't think it would be effective. Secretary Ramos is only repeating history but apparently he has not learned from it. If you will remember, the American governor-general imposed the death penalty on Filipinos who were fighting the American colonial government and branded the nationalists as brigands, outlaws, and insurrectos.

CTA: How did you join the Movement?

AQ: I volunteered. I was not recruited. It was just a matter of a group of officers having the same thinking and vision banding together. It was when I was assigned with the PMA during the time of General Biazon as Superintendent that I heard about the YOU [Young Officers Union]. I had my own ideas on how to improve the AFP and so I sought it out. Only through our own dialectics did we validate our concerns and formulated ways of solving current problems.

CTA: Can you be more specific?
AQ: Yes. For example, I can say that the charges against General Biazon when he was PMA [Philippine Military Academy] superintendent and which were lately the subject of a letter of some retired officers were substantially true although I may not have the evidence to prove it. He may have been cleared, but to us in the know, it is plain whitewash. And now, he is the acting Chief of Staff. His role in the 1987 PMA bombing which caused death and injuries to a number of people, one of which was General Abadia, is now out in the open. But that is going into personalities. There are a lot of things to be cited on what is wrong with the AFP today. Senator Shahani herself is a major supplier of the defense establishment of course with the consent of his brother. We have the various anomalies like the S-211 trainer jets, the Simba deal, the Hammer jeeps, the CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] uniform mess, the window dressing of AFPS(A) [expansion unknown] financial statements, the use of RSBS [expansion unknown] money to support the peso and many others. We could not have gotten wind of all these if we did not investigate for ourselves.

CTA: Some people say that the Marines are basically Marcos Loyalists and that the Marines were the contribution of the Loyalist camp to the December coup. What can you say about this?
AQ: This business of labeling people was a practice that was started during the Marcos regime and carried on by the Cory administration to divide the AFP in particular and the Filipino people in general. If true national reconciliation is to be achieved, this practice has got to stop. Sadly, this is still being carried out to this date. The Counter Intelligence Command was specifically created to watch over socalled RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] boys in the active service. The Marines were not Marcos Loyalists of the Filipino people. The so-called RAM-Loyalist alliance last December was a disinformation foisted by the government on the public to discredit the Movement. My analysis is that this information was fed by the AFP's alleged "deep penetration agent," General Galido, who by himself opened channels to the Marcos camp in Hawaii so as to earn dollars. He is presently building a mansion at BF Homes Paranaque. Anyway, I don't think he can bring his wealth to his grave.

CTA: So you deny that you were mercenaries?
AQ: Definitely and categorically. The charge that we were bribed or paid to undertake the coup was just the way of the national leadership and the military to explain their failure in terms that they can understand... money, economic gain. They cannot believe that other people unlike them will be willing to risk their lives, their career and their comforts for a noble cause.

CTA: What can you contribute to rebuild this country if given the chance?
AQ: As I said, I would rather go back to my military career but if called upon to serve, I believe I'm ready. Since my graduation, I have been reading books on history, economics, science, and politics. In the Movement, we gather information, collate them and analyze them. We argue a lot. My perception is that we have everything on paper but we lack the will to implement and enforce. Perhaps that is where we can contribute the most. We have the vision, the commitment and the resolve. Right now, there is no unity of purpose in government mainly because of lack of direction set by the leadership. I may sound like a broken record but the sooner we recognize our problem, the better for all of us. We have the resources and the manpower to forge ahead. We need not be the ailing man of Asia.

CTA: Mayroon ka pa bang gustong idagdag? [Do you still want to add anything?]
AQ: Nais ko lang po sanang magpasalamat muli kina Dr. Medin Cipriano, Col [Colonel] Ruben Buenaflor, Capt [Captain] Reynante Gamponia, Dr Susan Siquijor, Dr noel Blanco, Dr Lorie Cercenia at sa marami pang ibang doktor at narses ng AFP Medical Center na nag-alaga at nagpagaling sa akin. Nais ko rin pasalamatan ang mga Red Cross volunteers na nagdala sa akin sa Quirino Labor Hopsital noong ako ay tamaan at sa mga kawani ng hospital na nagtulong-tu-long upang maagaw ako sa kamatayan. Ipinangangako ko sa kanila na hindi ko sasayangin ang pangalawang buhay kong ito, sa halip ay i-aalay ko ito upoang makamtan ng sambayanang Pilipino ang kalayaan at kasaganaan na matagal na nilang inaasam-asarn. Paluloy sana ninyo kaming isama sa inyong mga dasal. Maraming salamat po. [I would like to thank again Dr Medin Ciprinao, Col Ruben Buenaflor, Capt. Reynante Gamponia, Dr Susan Siquijor, Dr Noel Blanco, Dr Lorie Derdenia and many other doctors and nurses of the AFP Medical Center who cared and cured me. I also would like to thank the Red Cross volunteers who brought me to the Quirino Labor Hospital when I was shot, as well as the hospital personnel who saved me from death. I promise them that I will not waste my second life. I will offer it to the Filipino people so that they may attain peace and progress which they have so longed for. May you continue to include us in your prayers. Thank you very much.]

More Companies Register With Export Zones

HK1405064790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 14 May 90 p 8

[By researcher Grace C. Sison]

[Text] Despite the current power crisis and the persistent rumors of another coup attempt which have reportedly caused the exodus of some foreign investors, the number of companies registered with the Export Processin Zone Authority [EPZA] increased during the first four months of the year, signalling renewed confidence of investors in the country's economy.

According to the monthly investment report of EPZA, the government's regulatory agency in charge of export processing zones, 13 new firms were listed with EPZA in the first quarter this year, up from the 12 new companies registered during the same period last year.

An EPZA source said investors' interest in the country's manufacturing facilities was one of the major reasons for the continuous increase of investments. The source also cited the Philippines' proximity with most of the investing countries, its cheap labor and highly skilled workforce as the other factors for the investment growth.

However, the continuous rumors of another coup try has affected production of EPZA firms, consequently deterring investment expansion plans.

Although the number of new projects registered with EPZA grew, total project cost remained minimal as some investors continued to be hesitant about infusing huge amounts in their projects because of the country's political instability. During the first four months this year, an aggregate project cost of P[pesos]279.422 million was infused in the three processing zones, a steep 57.37 percent drop from the P655.52 million worth of investments registered in the same period last year.

Both th Mactan and Cavite processing zones posted sharp declines in the period under review. A total project cost of P161.629 million was poured into the Cavite Export Processing Zone, down by 52.16 percent from P337.84 million, while investments worth P112.28 million was put into the Mactan Export Processing Zone, 64.66 percent below the year-ago's P317.68 million level.

Despite the fall in project costs, EPZA is expecting the entry of more capital in the coming months as many investors have pledged to push through with their projects which have been pipelined.

PROJECT COST OF NEWLY REGISTERED FIRMS WITH EPZA

January to April 1989 and 1990

(Value in Million U.S. dollars)

	1990	1989
Cavite (CEPZ)	161.629	337.840
Mactan (MEPZ)	112.280	317.680
Bataan (BEPZ)	5.513	
Total	279.422	655.520

Source: Export Processing Zone Authority

'Indicator' Views Semiconductor Exports Earnings

HK2305044590 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 23 May 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by researcher Purification D. Delfino: "Semiconductor Exports Rake in $185M in 1st Quarter"]

[Text] Foreign exchange earnings from semiconductor exports reached $184.6 million during the first quarter this year, expanding by 22.3% from the $150.9 million which the country raked in from the product during the same period last year, the National Statistics Office (NSO) said.

Semiconductors manufactured and exported by the country include integrated circuits, transistors, watch modules, and intermediate frequency transformers.

The NSO said that in the month of March alone, semiconductors led electronics and component products in sales to other countries. Of electronics sales alone, 60% or $73.16 million of those sold during the period were semiconductors. Micro-circuits, meanwhile, accounted for $11.27 million of the $122.05 million foreign exchange earnings electronics exports.

The United States remained the biggest purchaser of the country's semiconductor devices. For the first three months of the year, the U.S. bought $78.5 million or 42.5% of the product. This was 4.1% more than the $75.4 million which the U.S. purchased in the same period last year.

Singapore came in next as the second biggest importer of Philippine-made semiconductors. Between January and February alone, the island city-state bought a total of $24.06 million worth of semiconductor devices, a staggering 259% expansion from the $6.6 million recorded in the same period last year.

Japan also bought substantial amounts of Philippine-made semiconductors. For the first quarter this year, the country earned $16.7 million from semiconductor sales to Japan, $3 million more than the $13.7 million which the country earned from semiconductors last year.

Semiconductor exports are one of the country's leading dollar earners. Sales of semiconductor devices, manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis grew by 18.2% to $693.4 million in 1988 from the $586.4 million foreign exchange receipts logged in 1987. Last year, though, was a disappointment as export earnings from the product declined by 6.51% to only $648.2 million in 1989.

Meanwhile, aside from the dollar inflow the industry had contributed, it was also able to create more jobs. Government statistics showed that from only 22,000 workers in 1981, the industry now employs around 30,000 workers.

But rising foreign exchange earnings or increasing employment have not diminished the fact that the Philippine semiconductor industry is not yet of or for the Filipino. Majority of semiconductor firms operating locally are either multinational-owned and operated or if Filipino-owned, they are only third-party subcontractors whom the multinationals hire to produce semiconductor devices for their (multinationals) parent companies. It must also be noted that the country does not have the capability to produces semiconductors on its own. Local semiconductors are manufactured using materials imported on a consignment basis.

'Indicator' Views Rise in Agricultural Exports

HK2105034690 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 21 May 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by Rica D. Delfinado: "Agricultural Exports Register 24 Percent Growth Last March"]

[Text] Foreign exchange revenues from the country's leading agricultural exports reached $127.7 million in March this year, 24.02% or $24.74 million more than last year's rake-in of $102.96 million, according to latest data from the National Statistics Office (NSO). As a result, the agricultural sector's contribution to aggregate exports rose to 18% from 16.2% last year, the NSO said.

Coconut exports, which include desiccated coconut, copra-oil cake or meal and coconut oil provided the biggest upward tug to the agricultural sector's foreign exchange earnings during the the period. In real terms, coconut exports brought in a total of $47.57 million in dollar revenues to the country in March as against $29.26 million last year, for a substantial difference of 62.6%. Coconut products, the NSO said, accounted for 37.2% of country's aggregate export earnings from agriculture. The most positively performing coconut export during the period was copra-oil cake or meal which earned a total of $7.05 million, 142.4% more than last year's $2.91 million. Coconut oil exports also increased earnings by 80.6% to $37.17 million from its year-ago level of $20.58 million. On the other hand, the 41.9% decline noted in the export performance of desiccated coconut was not enough to dampen the overall growth experienced by the sector.

Sugar, contributing $16.76 million to the total agricultural export earnings, meanwhile, sustained its strength as its dollar in-take jumped by 123.9% from only $7.48 million registered last year. Inedible molasses raked in $3.59 million, up 10.2% from the 43.26 million earned last year.

Pineapple and pineapple products also posted a remarkable 24.1% increase which brought total overseas sales of said items to $11.90 million in March this year.

Tuna, an aqua-based product, which also enjoys bullish sales in the world market, took in a total of $11.64 million last March. This was 11.5% more than the $10.36 million that it earned last year.

Shrimps and prawns, which are also aqua-based, suffered a mild decline of 4.1% to $18.45 million from last year's $19.24 million.

Other agricultural products which suffered declines were coffee, down 76.6% to $1.76 million; unmanufactured tobacco, down 11.3% to $1.09 million; and, fresh bananas, down 2.1% to $13.09 million during the period under review.

Meanwhile, despite the damage inflicted by the drought and the carry-over effects of the typhoons which hit the country in the last quarter of 1989, the agriculture sector managed to post a real growth rate of 2.6% in the first quarter of 1990. The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) reported that agricultural output totaled 23.8 million metric tons (MT), 9.3% higher than 21.8 million MT registered in the first quarter of 1989.

The BAS noted that the total value of production at constant 1985 prices amounted to P[pesos]51.1 billion, 2.6% more than last year's P49.8 billion.

Thailand

Sitthi, U.S. Commander on Philippines, Cambodia

BK2305135690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Admiral Huntington Hardisty, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, and his party called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this morning on the occasion of their visit to Thailand.

Admiral Hardisty informed the foreign minister about the talks on U.S. bases in the Philippines. He said that the talks were off to a good start and that both parties reached a certain level of agreement. The admiral said that more talks would be conducted, but that no schedule had been fixed.

Admiral Hardisty also disclosed a plan of the United States and Singapore to build U.S. facilities in Singapore. Admiral Hardisty said that he is not worried about the situation in Asia and the Pacific and did not think that the same kind of changes that took place in East Europe would take place here.

The Thai foreign minister informed the U.S. commander about his meeting with the Vietnamese foreign minister on 22 May. Sitthi said that Vietnam believes a settlement of the Cambodian problem is closer. He also mentioned the steps taken toward achieving a settlement, including a planned meeting between China and Vietnam, the meeting of the UN Security Council, and the Tokyo meeting in June.

Chatchai's U.S. Trip, Censure Debate Viewed

BK2305093190 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 23 May 90 p 5

[Editorial: "An Issue That Does Not Warrant Fear"]

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has attached great importance to his visit to the United States which begins on 11 June. He often claims that the visit will benefit the country and, therefore, wants the opposition to call the motion for no-confidence debate before his trip because a government victory in the debate will enable him to honorably perform his negotiation duties.

However, the opposition does not agree with the prime minister and has said that it would call for the no-confidence debate after he returns from the visit. Faced with this situation, the prime minister has no choice. Also, he cannot blame the opposition for trying to undermine his visit. The rules in the democratic system must be followed.

Gen. Chatchai has no need to fear that the U.S. leader will lose confidence in him over his being the target of a no-confidence motion. The U.S. information system and intelligence is more advanced than any other country in the world. Moreover, George Bush is a former CIA director, so he knows the importance of information and how to elicit it well.

The United States can do anything it wants. Its planes have bombed the Libyan leader's residence. It has brought Noriega to trial. Its commandos have staged an operation from Thai soil without Thai knowledge to retake the ship, Mayaguez, which was in Phnom Penh waters.

The U.S. intelligence penetration of Thailand is so complete that it knows well the status of Gen. Chatchai and the Thai coalition government. For this reason, the fact that Gen. Chatchai is being grilled in parliament by the opposition is not an issue which President Bush considers significant or important.

The Thai leader's prestige lies in his past achievements. The U.S. leader pays attention to virtue, administrative skills, and honesty. He will willingly welcome and support any foreign leader possessing such qualities.

Gen. Chatchai should not fear the opposition's no-confidence motion but should pay attention to the government's conduct. Events in Thailand do not escape the eyes of U.S. intelligence. They know the activities of cabinet ministers; who are major narcotics traffickers, which politicians rake in selfish interests at the country's expense, or who monopolizes the Thai economy. It is impossible to stage a play to deceive the United States.

Columnist on Using Drug Issue as Bargaining Chip

BK2305133390 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 23 May 90 p 2

[Saengchai Sunthonwat's "Mini-Series" Column: "The Narcotics Suppression Policy"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I feel uneasy after some newspapers reported that the narcotics suppression issue will be used as a bargaining chip during Prime Minister General Chatchai's upcoming talks with U.S. President Bush in return for the non-application of Section 301 against Thai products for five years. I feel that the Americans are serious about narcotics suppression. I would like to talk about my uneasiness:

First of all, narcotics destroy human beings. In principle, Thailand, which is becoming a newly industrialized country, has a duty to suppress narcotics. I am of this opinion. I also believe that the American people think likewise.

If we appoint a minister, as we did in Prime Minister's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi, to take charge of narcotics suppression affairs, it shows that we are serious about the issue. However, if this appointment leads some people to think that it is a trick for trade talks, it will not be good because it shows insincerity on the part of our country in suppressing international drug trafficking.

In the light of these two reasons, I am afraid that even ordinary Americans will feel that we are using the narcotics issue, an important matter for them, to blackmail them in return for the non-application of Section 301 against Thailand for five years. This is not a good way to talk to our trade partner, the biggest market for Thai products. Since it is difficult to find markets with a volume of about 110,000 million baht annually for Thai products, the future of tens of millions of Thai people depends on Uncle Chatchai's ability to negotiate this issue.

Every negotiation will yield good results only when negotiators begin their talks with mutually good feelings.

Moreover, I believe that in its political dealings with Thailand, the United States relies on reports from its professional diplomats and permanent officials. Thailand is not that big a power for President George Bush to keep abreast of every day. To prepare to meet the Thai leader, he could read up on information provided by the U.S. Embassy in Thailand and Foreign Ministry officials. Reports appearing in the newspapers cannot escape the eyes of the American Embassy. These have probably been collected in files for President Bush. They can read our minds easily. I think we should give up on what we think is our decisive move because they already know about it even before it is publicized in the newspapers.

Uncle Chatchai is the most experienced prime minister in Thai history. He was a military officer, a foreign minister, and an industry minister before. He was also a diplomat for several years. His negotiating tactics will not be inferior to anyone's. We are confident in Uncle Chatchai's readiness to take on this issue. His readiness will possibly help turn a difficult issue into an easy one. It is unnecessary for us to do anything that will cause the Americans to think that we are going to blackmail them with the narcotics suppression issue.

I write this based on my consciousness as a Thai who is concerned about the big problems of the country. No matter how stupid I am, I would like to express my opinions as a Thai.

I also think that we should let the Americans understand that if our country's economy is allowed to progress further, the problem of narcotics trafficking in Thailand will be solved in a few years. This is because when people have higher incomes and better living conditions, they will not risk taking part in narcotics trafficking. In addition, we have already done our best in narcotics suppression.

That is all that I want to say.

Official Opposes U.S. Banning Burmese Products

BK1805084190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] A Radio Thailand correspondent in Ranong Province reports that Plotprasop Suratsawadi, director general of the Fisheries Department, and a team of trade representatives of Thai fishing companies have made a trip to Victoria Point or Kaw Thaung in Burma. The Thai delegation held talks with Burmese authorities—the Fisheries Department director general, the Fishing Marketing Organization director, and the chairman of a regional revolutionary committee—on allowing operations by the Thai-Burmese joint fishing company.

The Thai Fisheries Department director general advised reporters of the outcome of the negotiations. Thailand will be able to send its trawlers to fish in Burmese waters within two weeks from now. Burma has decided to cut down its checking procedures for entering Burmese waters and reduce the number of agencies from seven to four, the Fisheries, Harbor, and Custom Departments, and the local military authorities. Thailand will have to cooperate by informing these agencies of all the details of boats wishing to operate in Burmese waters, so that the boats can be checked by Burmese authorities before entering Burmese waters each time. The Thai boats will be classified into two groups, fishing and commercial, for convenience in collecting fees.

Burmese boats operating in Thai waters are asked to remain in groups. If they are scattered, they must be approved by the responsible Burmese authorities, so that the Thai authorities can check them easily.

Asked about a current move by a U.S. senator proposing a draft bill to ban imports of Burmese products into the United States from Burma's trading partners, products such as fish, timber, ore and gems, the Thai Fisheries chief said he does not agree with such a proposal because it would indirectly prohibit Thailand from trading with Burma. The U.S. action would then be against the principle of free trade. If the bill is passed into law, the Fisheries Department will have to submit explanations and more information on the matter to the United States. If it does not accept the Thai proposal, Thailand would then have to file a protest against the action.

Reportage on Visit of SRV Foreign Minister

Do Muoi Said To Accept Invitation

BK2305010090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 May 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Do Muoi of Vietnam has accepted Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's invitation to visit Thailand, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told THE NATION yesterday. The visit, which is scheduled for either later this year or early next year, will reflect improvement in relationship between Thailand and Vietnam which are backing different warring factions in the Cambodian conflict.

Thach informed Chatchai on Do Muoi's decision during their meeting at Government House yesterday.

Former Premier Pham Van Dong was the last Vietnamese premier who visited Thailand in 1979, shortly before Vietnam invaded Cambodia and drove out the Khmer Rouge's government from Phnom Penh.

Suwit Yotmani, the government spokesman, said the Vietnamese foreign minister asked Chatchai to help as a middleman in the proposed normalization of US-Vietnamese and Japanese-Vietnamese relations. Thach said Hanoi wished to normalize its ties with Washington and Tokyo as soon as possible and saw that Thailand's close relations with the two countries would help in the process.

Thach also praised Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu who agreed to host a peace meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen next month, saying it showed Japan's responsibility toward peace and stability of the region.

—Deputy Premier Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday informed the Cabinet that leaders of all the rival Cambodian factions have agreed to attend the Tokyo meeting early next month to discuss a peace settlement for that country, the government spokesman said.

Suwit Yotmani quoted Chawalit as saying that the Foreign Ministry and the premier's policy advisers were jointly making preparations to facilitate the Tokyo meeting, scheduled for June 4-6 in accordance with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's desire to see an early end to the ongoing war in the neighbouring country.

The deputy premier said the Cambodian resistance and the Phnom Penh government would negotiate on the basis of the premier's proposal for a ceasefire agreement and increased UN role in the settlement of the Cambodian conflict, Suwit said.

"The deputy premier told the Cabinet that Thailand is in better position than others to promote a peace agreement between the warring Cambodian forces because the rival factions have faith in the prime minister," he said.

National Security Council [NSC] Secretary General Suwit [Suthanukun] yesterday described the agreement by the four Cambodian factions—the Sihanoukist group, the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of former premier Son Sann and the Phnom Penh administration—to attend the Tokyo talks as a "positive sign".

The NSC secretary general said the deputy premier was not specific whether all the four Cambodian factions had already agreed to a ceasefire or not.

But he commented that he was optimistic that the Tokyo meeting would end with positive results.

"They may agree in principle to the ceasefire and an increased UN role and it may take some time for them to iron out their differences on details. However, it is also possible that they may be ready to sign such an agreement when they arrive in Japan, Suwit commented. He said he understood that to avoid Phnom Penh's refusal to recognize the Khmer Rouge, the faction might be going there as part of the resistance government.

The Cambodian factions were under pressure, domestic and foreign, to conclude a peace agreement, said the NSC secretary general, who added that the Cambodian people also wanted to see an early end to the conflict. "They don't know what they are fighting for," he said.

He added that China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam also wanted to end the Cambodian conflict. Hanoi, for instance, wanted to shift its priority to reconstruction of its economy, he said.

Chatchai Reports on Meeting

BK2305064790 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 23 May 90

[Excerpt] Speaking to newsmen at Government House around noon today about his meeting yesterday with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said the SRV foreign minister congratulated Thailand on its success in persuading the four Cambodian factions to agree to a cease-fire. The SRV foreign minister said it is pleased with this achievement, as Vietnam wants the situation in Cambodia to become peaceful. The SRV foreign minister also expressed support for the Thai policy of restoring peace and ending conflict in the interest of national development.

Asked about the meeting of the Cambodian factions scheduled for June in Japan, the prime minister said he thinks only two factions—the Sihanouk and Hun Sen groups—will participate in the meeting. He does not know if the other two factions will attend the meeting. In any event, it is certain that the four Cambodian factions have agreed to sign a cease-fire agreement soon, and a national supreme council will be established. This is good news because Thailand has campaigned for peace in Cambodia. Defense Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut has played a part in the progress and success of this campaign, said Gen. Chatchai. [passage omitted]

Nguyen Co Thach Leaves for Hanoi

BK2305115490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left here for Hanoi Wednesday [23 May] after a two-day stopover here, Vietnamese Embassy officials said. Mr. Thach had met Thai officials, including Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his brief stay to discuss bilateral issues, the Cambodian problem, and other regional issues.

Mr. Thach arrived here Monday from a 10-day European tour in which he visited West Germany, Sweden and Italy.

The Cambodian issue was "high on the agenda" of his discussions with top Thai officials, Mr. Thach said, adding that he was positive that the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict had come closer to a solution, and that "only a few minor problems" remained to be tackled. These include how to organise free and fair elections, how to prevent regrouping of the various armed factions after a cease-fire is imposed, and the nature and extent of the United Nations' involvement in Cambodia.

"The Cambodian problem is seeing light at the end of the tunnel," he was quoted as saying Tuesday by the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman. Mr. Thach said that he supported Thailand's initiative on a proposed meeting between Vietnam-installed Cambodian Premier Hun Sen and China-supported former Cambodian monarch and guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Tokyo.

Prince Sihanouk said Tuesday that a ceasefire in the war between the tripartite resistance coalition and Phnom Penh in Tokyo between June 4 and 6. [sentence as received]

Mr. Thach also said that Hanoi, after making "reciprocal concessions" to Beijing, had accepted an agreement by which Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk were to form an interim council comprised of six representatives from both the Phnom Penh government and the United

Nations-seated resistance coalition, pending general elections. It would be set up to embody the Southeast Asian nation's sovereignty after a cease-fire is acheived between the warring factions.

Vietnam is the main backer of Mr. Hun Sen's government which was installed in Phnom Penh when the Vietnamese Army invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge, blamed for deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its fanatical rule from 1975 to 1979.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge is militarily stronger than its two non-communist allies headed by Prince Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann in the resistance coalition, and the prince warned Tuesday it might not respect the ceasefire agreement.

PRC, SRV Roles in Cambodia Peace Discussed

BK2305025590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 90 p 4

[Article by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin: "Sino-VN 'Normalisation' a Boost for Khmer Peace"]

[Text] Although a great deal of international attention is being focussed on the upcoming talks in Tokyo between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, an emerging—and potentially more important—reason for optimism for an early end to the nearly 12 years old Cambodian conflict now rests with the latest moves by the two key foreign protagonists—Vietnam and China—to strike a compromise solution on Cambodia.

The Tokyo meet scheduled within a few weeks would help retain the momentum of the negotiation process. That could be seen in a positive light since many countries might have lost faith in the international efforts to effect peace in Cambodia after the series of stalemates in Paris and Jakarta.

But more importantly, the recently concluded, Sino-Vietnamese normalisation talks during Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem's visit to Beijing constituted a significant development that prompted Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach to tell Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that "one can now see light at the end of the tunnel."

In the past, Hanoi consistently projected its contribution to a Cambodian settlement through its military withdrawal from Cambodia last September, by saying that it wanted an International Control Mechanism (ICM) to verify the withdrawal, and by announcing support for all efforts that would lead to a comprehensive solution.

But the latest, and most crucial, concession that Hanoi made known during its vice foreign minister's China visit is its acceptance of the Khmer Rouge participation as one of the resistance factions in the Supreme National Council comprising six members each from Phnom Penh and the three-party resistance coalition in the name of National Government of Cambodia.

Both China and Vietnam have endorsed this so-called six-plus-six formula proposed by Prince Sihanouk, according to Mr Thach. This represents a significant development in light of Vietnam's past insistence on ostracising the Khmer Rouge, China's protege, from the settlement process. Besides, Hanoi has also agreed to drop the reference "genocide" which the Khmer Rouge strongly objected to, a diplomatic source said.

In retrospect, Vietnam's new-found flexibility toward the Khmer Rouge struck a harmonious chord with Hun Sen's recent remarks during his visit to Phatthaya earlier this month, that the Khmer Rouge ought to be included in the settlement, and that Phnom Penh was seeking a "middle path" to deal with its arch enemy.

During their discussions on the Supreme National Council, China said the six-plus-six formula was fine, and it had no specification regarding the allotment of six seats among the three resistance partners because, for China, the participation of four parties where its clients have a toe-hold in the Council, already met its condition.

"Although China does not insist on an equal allotment among the three resistance parties, it left the stop-gap here: Will the Khmer Rouge accept an unequal share of the six?" an informed source said, admitting that the Khmer Rouge position has hitherto been ambiguous. However, the source stressed the essential aspect was that China was satisfied with a "quadripartite" participation in the Council and allotment was no longer its concern, for this already constituted a "face-saving formula" for China.

After composition, the executive power presents the next sticky question. China, Thailand, ASEAN and the resistance want the executive power in the interim period leading to democratic elections in Cambodia to rest anywhere but with the Phnom Penh regime.

The executive power could be in the repository of either the Supreme National Council, which will also symbolise Cambodian sovereignty, or the United Nations Interim Administering Authority. If there is an agreement on equal participation in the Council with executive power headed by Prince Sihanouk, the body can then inherit the Cambodian seat in the the UN, currently occupied by the resistance coalition.

The UN Interim Administering Authority can be the alternative in case the parties cannot agree upon the six-plus-six formula in the Council with executive power. However, Vietnam still reiterated its preference that the UN role must be limited to verify the withdrawal, organise and supervise elections where all the factions can participate in a "level-playing field."

The Supreme National Council would thus probably be an easier approach, now that China and Vietnam have moved closer toward each other on the matter of participation by the four rival Khmer factions.

Yet the following question centres on: To what extent will the existing Phnom Penh state apparatus remain. But this problem should not be overly contentious, judging from Mr Thach's remarks that there would now remain merely technical problems to be resolved in the lead-up to the elections.

Meanwhile, concrete results should not be expected out of the May 25-26 meeting on Cambodia among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, an analyst noted. "Vietnam and China hold the key to settling the Cambodian problem without any involvement from outsiders," this analyst said, adding that the two countries which remain Asia's staunchest guards of communist ideology are likely to move even closer as Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union head towards a more liberal, democratic path.

As Eastern European allies deprioritise assistance to Vietnam as a result of their more urgent domestic reforms, Vietnam will have to search for alternative aid sources.

According to a well-placed source, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach met with "cool reception" from the three European countries he recently visited, namely Germany, where the reunification issue reigns supreme, Sweden and Italy, all of which pledged "in principle" assistance to Vietnam. Amid what he described as the "Euro-oriented climate" where the Cambodian issue has slipped down from prime rank, the source said Vietnam and China were likely to try forging closer relations. And Beijing would have another "face-saving" formula to accommodate Vietnam.

Rice Export Fall in Four-Month Period Reported

BK2105014990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 90 p 17

[Text] Thailand's rice exports in the first four months of this year were 1,011,442.39 [metric] tons lower or 44.8 percent down on the same period of last year. Earnings from rice exports were 38.7 percent or 5,844.54 million baht less than in 1989, although the average export price of the cereal in the period under review was about 11 percent higher than for the four-month period of 1989.

The Board of Trade [BoT] rice committee chairman, Sman Ophatwong, reported to the BoT that in the January-April period of this year, Thailand shipped out 1,246,602.65 tons of rice worth 9,268.08 million baht, against 2,258,045.04 tons valued at 15,112.62 million baht last year.

The average export price for rice in the period was 7,434.67 baht per ton against 6,692.79 baht in 1989.

During the period under review, the Government shipped out 53,152.50 tons of rice or 4.26 percent while the private sector exported the remaining 95.7 percent or 1,193,450.15 tons.

The United Arab Emirates was the largest buyer with 163,433 tons. Other major buyers included Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Cuba, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Mozambique and the United States, with 113,700; 86,770; 79,848; 77,490; 69,924; 59,395; 58,779; and 51,908 tons respectively.

Vietnam

U.S.-Philippine Talks Over Bases Discussed

BK2305100390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 May 90

["Excerpts" from unattributed article in 22 May QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The Tough U.S.-Philippines Talks Over Military Bases"]

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 14 May the United States and the Philippines began in Manila the long-planned round of talks on the fate of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The U.S. side was led by Richard Armitage, a former Department of Defense official, and the Philippine side by Foreign Minister Manglapus. The negotiations focused on the following main points: Should the treaty allowing the presence of U.S. bases in Philippine territory be extended, or must all the U.S. bases be withdrawn on 16 September 1991, when the treaty, signed 25 years ago, expires? If the treaty is to be extended, then for how long? Should the bases retain their current sizes or should they be scaled down? How much should the United States pay for their lease?

Latest reports from the Philippines have revealed that the talks proceeded in fairly stormy fashion. The Philippine Government's negotiating team claimed the Americans refused to pay more than $200 million for the use of the bases and that this has hindered the current talks. A U.S. spokesman rejected this charge, claiming there has never been any guarantee whatsoever that such a sum would be paid. The two sides finally had to set up a committee to study this issue. According to Voice of America on the morning of 20 May, the U.S. and Philippine negotiators have resolved the disputes over the amount of U.S. aid and have agreed to hold more talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the country after the Philippine side was satisfied with the U.S. promise of more aid. The Communist Party of the Philippines has charged that the only thing these talks have proven is the intention of paving the way for a treaty that would prolong the U.S. military presence when the current contract expires in 1991.

The current U.S.-Philippine talks were held when the waves of anti-Americanism and protests against the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines are rising. For several months now, especially in the few weeks before the talks opened, Filipinos have continually demonstrated near the Clark Air Base, the American embassy in Manila, and other central areas to demand the U.S. withdrawal.

In the light of this situation, U.S. ruling circles have expressed different views. While the U.S. Department of Defense is still determined to retain its strategic military bases in the Philippines, the Department of State and the White House have maintained that U.S. military forces may pull out if asked by the Philippines. However, the United States entered the talks with a major advantage. Last December, U.S. aircraft from their bases in the Philippines helped Mrs. Aquino supress a coup d'etat. What irked the Philippines is that this year the rent paid by the United States for the bases is $96 million less than last year. Defense Minister Manglapus has stated on several occasions that U.S. military bases in the Philippines are necessary only for U.S. global strategy and that they are not there for the purpose of defending the Philippines because no one is threatening his country. Most of the Philippine senators have signed a letter asking the United States to withdraw from the Clark and Subic bases. This move has won the consent of the Philippine people, but more than a few government officials, President Aquino included, approve an extension of the U.S. military presence for another five or 10 years.

Although there has been no consensus yet in the Philippines on the total withdrawal of all U.S military bases, increasing numbers of Filipinos have realized the base pullout may benefit the economy after all. According to national economic development experts, the present military bases can be transformed into a major industrial-agricultural center without the infusion of large investments. At the Clark Air Base, an excellent infrastructure exists which is necessary for the building of an international airport. Economists maintain that if this is done, the Philippine treasury may stand to collect an income three times what it now gets. Regional and world opinion are closely following the subsequent developments of the U.S.-Philippine talks. Observers say the talks may last for months or longer and that the bargaining will be fairly tough.

U.S. Presence Condemned

BK2305085290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Hanoi, May 23 (AFP)—Vietnam condemned Wednesday [23 May] the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, currently the subject of talks between Washington and Manila, the official NHAN DAN daily said. "The peoples of the area judge the presence to have a negative influence on regional peace and stability," the paper said. Hanoi was "watching the attitude of the Aquino administration," it said. "Will her government let the United States rent its territory in order to make money, or will it give more weight to the interests of the Philippine people, and to the peace and security of our region," the paper said.

Washington and Manila last week held a series of exploratory talks on renewing the treaty covering the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. military facilities on foreign soil. "The Philippine people do not accept this military presence... That serves only the strategic interests of the United States," NHAN DAN said, citing the demonstrations that occurred there during the talks. The Philippine-U.S. talks, which resume in June, resolved a number of financial problems regarding the implementation of the current bases treaty which expires in September 1991, according to Manila. For the Philippines, the discussions are preliminary to a new treaty.

Nguyen Co Thach Makes Visit to West Europe

Visits European Parliament

BK1905130190 Hanoi VNA in English 0848 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the European Parliament in Strasbourg (France) on May 15-16.

The Vietnamese foreign minister met with Mrs. C. Trauman, mayor of Strasbourg; Enrique Carlos Baron Crespo and Wilfried Telkamper, respectively president and vice-president of the European Parliament; and other responsible members of that organization. He also attended a discussion of the European Parliament on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Vietnam.

On those occasions, Nguyen Co Thach brought our initial achievements of the policy of renovation in Vietnam and the process of peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue. He also reiterated Vietnam's preparedness to set up diplomatic relations with the EEC, and welcomed the EEC's positive position regarding Cambodia's representation at the United Nations.

The members of the European Parliament he met welcomed Vietnam's renovation policy and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and expressed their desire for early establishment of diplomatic relations between the EEC and Vietnam.

Meets De Michelis in Italy

BK2005160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Italy from May 16-19, 1990, at the invitation of the Italian Government.

While there, Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Italian counterpart, G. de Michelis, on bilateral and international issues of mutual concern. He hailed the Italian Government's friendly policy toward Vietnam and its positive stance for solving the Cambodia issue by political means.

Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the visit to Vietnam in late December 1989 of the Italian foreign minister and the agreements signed on that occasion between the two countries ushered in a new chapter in the history of the relations between the two countries on the principle of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

Minister de Michelis expressed his satisfaction at the two countries' exchange of high-level visits, and affirmed that Italy's aim is to strengthen its cooperative relations with Vietnam and step up the normalization of relations between Vietnam and all countries in the European Economic Community (EEC) and other countries in the world.

The two ministers presided over the first session of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation. They signed agreements on technological and cultural cooperation and investment promotion, and the minutes on development cooperation in 1990-1992.

According to the minutes, the Italian Government pledged to provide Vietnam with 97.2 million U.S. dollars, including 26.8 million as gratuitous aid and 70.4 million as low-interest loans, to implement projects on social welfare, building infrastructure and producing export goods. The Italian side also agreed to lend Vietnam a sum of money with preferential conditions to pay an old debt.

While there, Minister Nguyen Co Thach was received by President F. Cossiga and Prime Minister Andreotti. Nguyen Co Thach conveyed State Council President Vo Chi Cong's regards to President F. Cossiga, who later asked the former to convey his regards to the Vietnamese president. Nguyen Co Thach also conveyed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi's invitation to Prime Minister Andreotti to visit Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Minister Nguyen Co Thach also held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Ruggiero and met with representatives of big industrial and commercial groups, and gave interviews to mass media. He also called on the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy.

Gives Interview

PM2205154890 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
18 May 90 p 6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Mauro Montali; place and date not given]

[Text] Rome—[Montali] Minister Nguyen Co Thach, what, if any, are the effects of your own perestroyka, known as "doi moi"?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Let us start by saying that before the reform things were going very badly. The planned economy, managed by ten people making the decisions for everyone, was about to lead us to disaster.

[Montali] Give us a specific example.

[Nguyen Co Thach] It is enough to say that in 1987 inflation reached 900 percent in our country. In 1989, however, it stabilized at around 35 percent. This year all indicators suggest this will be the ceiling again. As you can see, this is a great change, not to mention the fact that there are now 65 million of us who determine the economic policy.

[Montali] Leaving aside such demagoguery, what has changed in the field of production organization?

[Nguyen Co Thach] I will give you an example. From 1981 through 1989 per capita production of rice was 360 kg a month; we had to import 1.5 million tonnes a year. During the past 12 months we have seen that per capita production has not increased, but thanks to "doi moi," the management of the cycle has changed profoundly, to the extent that Vietnam has risen from the third rice importing country to the third rice exporting country. This means that previously there was obvious wastage. The same can be said of the industrial sector, where output has experienced a leap forward. Overall, the economy is much more balanced in the relationship between supply and demand and imports and exports now that prices are more stable and that people's living standards have improved.

[Montali] How much does a worker earn in your country, Minister?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Between $15 and $20 a month.

[Montali] In the south, too?

[Nguyen Co Thach] No. There, workers and peasants are better off, but there are some very simple reasons for this. The land is more fertile, typhoons are not as violent as in the north, and the population density is lower. I would like to say, too, that the working class in South Korea has an average income of $750 a month.

[Montali] What does this mean?

[Nguyen Co Thach] How can you ask, what does it mean? It is very good for those of us who have such low incomes. The West, including Italy, must invest in Vietnam.

[Montali] Basically, what is the new model you are building? A free form of capitalism? If not, what else?

[Nguyen Co Thach] I can say four components coexist within our economy: the private, the cooperative, the capitalist, and the state which coordinates everything. No, it is not traditional capitalism. It is a socialist-oriented market economy.

[Montali] Excuse me, but what is the difference between private and capitalist? Are there property restrictions for a citizen engaging in free enterprise?

[Nguyen Co Thach] There are no restrictions on anyone. The private can become capitalist. Of course, there are income taxes to redistribute the wealth.

[Montali] Tell me the truth. Is there real support for your perestroyka by the people?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The economic results are all too clear, and nobody wants to return to the old kind of economic organization. However, some people are dissatisfied, including pensioners, to mention just one example. Obviously "doi moi" has imparted a strong boost to those already involved in production, but the others—and I am referring mainly to pensioners—have been a problem.

[Montali] How many pensioners are there in Vietnam?

[Nguyen Co Thach] A lot, but you also have to include the disabled war veterans.

[Montali] Minister, let us move to another problem. As recently as February, Amnesty International reported that despite the economic and legal reforms, human rights violations are continuing systematically. Is this true?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The only violation of human rights that has occurred in Vietnam was that suffered by our people, who had to endure 10 million tons of bombs. To answer your question, I will tell you there were 2.5 million collaborators with the Americans in Vietnam. Well, after the war we arrested and imprisoned only 94,000 of them. Now, there are probably no more than 100 so-called political prisoners still in jail.

[Montali] And yet the boat people phenomenon continues.

[Nguyen Co Thach] We said at the outset that this was a result of the war, whereas the West said over and over that they were political refugees. Now the East says they are economic refugees. If only they could agree once and for all. Be that as it may, we are willing to accept the return of all those who want to return, but not of any sent back to our country against their will.

[Montali] Minister, will there be political reforms following the economic reforms? Are you too intending to introduce pluralism?

[Nguyen Co Thach] What would be the point? Western-style democracy? Do you really think there is more real freedom and democracy in South Korea than in Vietnam? Here in your country too you have several parties, and yet communist parties have no access to government. Or are we witnessing positive examples in Czechoslovakia or Romania, where they have tried to outlaw communists?

Nguyen Co Thach Holds Talks in Thailand

BK2305081790 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Vietnam held talks in Bangkok on May 21-22 with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand.

At those talks, which were conducted during Nguyen Co Thach's stop-over on the way home from Italy, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of the relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and exchanged useful views on accelerating bilateral economic cooperation and on measures to further strengthen their mutual trust.

The two sides also expressed their satisfaction at their joint efforts in contributing to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue in the legitimate interests of the Cambodian people, and for peace and stability in the region. The Thai side acclaimed the results of the recent Sino-Vietnamese dialogues in Beijing. The Vietnamese side affirmed its support for the forthcoming meeting between Cambodian Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk to be held in Tokyo, Japan. Both sides agreed to continue making their active contributions to the process of peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue.

On this occasion, Vice-chairman Nguyen Co Thach conveyed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi's high regards to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who invited Chairman Do Muoi to visit Thailand at a suitable time.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Results of Dinh Nho Liem's PRC Visit Viewed

OW2205065590 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 May 90

["Vietnamese-Chinese Relations and SRV's First Vice Foreign Minister Nho Liem's Visit to Beijing": topic of the "Weekly Talk" program]

[Text] Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnam's first vice minister of foreign affairs, visited China between 7 and 8 May. During the trip, he met with several officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and First Vice Minister Dinh Nho Liem met and talked for several hours. During their meeting, they discussed ways of restoring the traditional friendship and ways of normalizing bilateral relations. Both sides exchanged views on respecting Cambodian sovereignty and the Cambodian people's interests, and on finding an overall, just, and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue. Both sides regarded this meeting as beneficial and effective, and they discovered they share common views in some areas. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out at an 8 May news briefing that Dinh Nho Liem's meetings with Chinese Foreign Ministry officials were beneficial and helped promote mutual understanding between the two countries.

It is true that Dinh Nho Liem's trip did not completely resolve the differences between the two countries. Nevertheless, it was still of great significance because contacts between the two sides are aimed at solving problems to bring about the normalization of bilateral relations. At least both sides have begun to share similar views on a number of issues after so many years of discord. Because Vietnam and China are two socialist neighboring nations and the peoples of the two countries have had a traditional friendship, problems obstructing the normalization of relations between the two countries can be completedly solved as long as both sides are determined to restore them.

During both countries' struggles for national liberation, Vietnam and China helped each other in opposing their common enemies for the national liberation and independence of their motherland and the people's freedom. President Ho Chi Minh and various Vietnamese leaders carried out revolutionary activities on Chinese territory for the Vietnamese people. The Chinese people supported and helped the Vietnamese people in fighting their anti-French war, in developing their socialist construction, in waging their struggle against the United States and for national salvation, and in liberating the southern part of Vietnam. With their own struggle, the Vietnamese people also supported and helped the Chinese people defend and build socialist China. The mutual support and assistance between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Vietnam and China have added illustrious chapters to their history of relations and to the struggle for national liberation and construction. They have led to profound friendship between the two peoples. Therefore, as President Ho Chi Minh had said: "Vietnam and China have profound feelings for each other. They are comrades as well as brothers."

In the lastest issue of the "INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS" journal, Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem also points out: In the history of friendship between Vietnam and China, the abnormal bilateral relations in the past decade are only temporary. Vietnam believes China thinks the same way, because Beijing welcomed Dinh Nho Liem's visit to China. Before that, when Premier Li Peng received the outgoing Vietnamese ambassador and the new Vietnamese ambassador, who presented his credentials, he expressed his hope for the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations at an early date. This would be an act, he said, that would conform to the basic and long-term interests of the peoples of the two countries. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also pointed out: No matter what happens, the restoration of bilateral relations is conducive to both countries.

For several years, Vietnam has acted to normalize its relations with China. Vietnam's policy is to gradually resolve the existing differences through negotiations and on the basis of seeking common ground while reserving differences. In other words, Vietnam will look to the future without haggling over the past. The Vietnamese parliament has already revised the Constitution so it no longer calls China expansionist. Vietnam has also taken the initiative to open up some border passes to allow the people of both countries to visit their relatives and friends on the other side and to exchange daily necessities. It is precisely because of these activities on the part of Vietnam and the remark on the restoration of friendship between China and Vietnam that Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem was able to achieve meaningful results during his Beijing visit.

More on Events Marking Ho Chi Minh's Centenary

USSR's Zaykov Speaks

BK2205053090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 90

[Speech by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at ceremony commemorating Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary in Hanoi on 19 May—recorded, in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Our delegation is very honored to attend the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese people, a patriotic fighter who unswervingly followed proletarian internationalism, the founder of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], and the first head of state of an independent Vietnam. We will never forget his simple but clear-sighted statement that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. President Ho Chi Minh's great achievements lie in the fact that together with his close comrades-in-arms, he founded and consolidated the CPV, which has become a truly vanguard political brigade capable of rallying the most outstanding representatives of the Vietnamese people.

For me, as well as for the majority of the Soviet people, the terms Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh have long been inseparable. When the first official Vietnamese delegation led by Comrade Ho Chi Minh arrived in Moscow in 1955, the Soviet people were completely overwhelmed by his personality, energy, democratic character, and special sentiments. President Ho Chi Minh's fame and achievements have become world-renowned. It was not by chance that UNESCO adopted a resolution on the worldwide celebration of his birth centenary. Ho Chi Minh's eager efforts to protect the oppressed people from all forms of colonial bondage have earned him the prestige of a staunch fighter for justice. He looked for national salvation through revolutionary activities and the concrete experiences of workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

The very first time he acquainted himself with Lenin's works in 1920, Comrade Ho Chi Minh resolutely sided with Lenin and the world communist movement. Since then, for Ho Chi Minh and his comrades-in-arms, Marxism-Leninism has been a firm basis for them to formulate strategies and tactics for the national liberation struggle in their country. Thanks to these strategies and tactics, the Vietnamese people freed themselves from colonialism's yoke of domination. Next, they stood firm and scored victories in the two fierce wars of resistance and eventually unified the fatherland.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh did not live until the day of the fulfillment of his dream. That is, he did not see a unified and prosperous Vietnam. The Vietnamese people, however, under the leadership of their heroic communist party, have fulfilled and are fulfilling these tasks.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that in modern history, the example set by Vietnam is unique. It is rare to find an armed exploit of a nation that stood firm and won in a life-or-death struggle against the powerful forces of colonialism and imperialism to unify their country and advance it along the path of socialism. These victories must be credited to the heroic Vietnamese people, the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and the internationalist solidarity between forces fighting for peace and against imperialism.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh was a great and honest friend of our country. He has given rise to Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and greatly contributed to the cooperation between our two parties and peoples.

Maybe I am right when I say the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in November 1978 has become a vivid manifestation of President Ho Chi Minh's dream. On the basis of this treaty, our two countries have done many things in various areas of cooperation, ranging from the depths of the ocean to the heights of space. This is the current scope of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Our most important achievements are the sentiments and mutual respect between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They are the most valuable assets in the current fast-changing world, and we must try out best to preserve and multiply them.

Comrade Ho Chi Minh was renowned not only as a leader of the Vietnamese revolution, but also as a politician of international caliber. His human virtues won sincere respect and affection from widely differing people. Renowned Soviet writer Konstantine Simonov recalled: Ho Chi Minh's facial features themselves showed his poetic character. In the minds of the Vietnamese people, he continues to be Uncle Ho, a sage capable of easily understanding what people his own age, youths, children, and people of both sexes told him about themselves.

Ho Chi Minh left behind a diverse, creative legacy and profound theoretical works in the area of party and national construction. He also wrote a wonderful collection of poems and essays. The works of Ho Chi Minh and the many books on his life and activities have been published in several languages throughout the world. These works have been published and republished time and again in the Soviet Union.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the great son of Vietnam, a collection of newspaper articles written by President Ho and many memoirs on him have been beautifully published in large volumes. It is not a coincidence that when looking at Ho Chi Minh's works, we once again find the contemporary and topical character of his ideas and thoughts. These thoughts parallel the current ideas on restructuring and renovating political thinking as well as those concerning democratic and humanitarian socialism and the foreign policies of our two countries.

Today, the process of renovation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is taking place at an even faster pace, emcompassing all areas of the country's socioeconomic life. These achievements and Vietnam's positive foreign policy are increasing the popularity of Vietnam in the world arena. This is due to the flexible policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and to its determination to preserve and multiply the traditions of solidarity and unity among the contingent of party members built up by preceding generations. From my personal experience, I can say there is nothing more complicated than restructuring the people's conceptions to have them give up old patterns of entrenched thinking. In our country today, there are many political debates and struggles revolving around the reformative line.

Those who began this line are pursuing the main objective of renovating and further beautifying our society and keeping intact the decision made in October 1917 to totally liberate the potentials of the socialist regime. We will not give up the socialist choice, nor will we deviate from that line. These words of Gorbachev manifest the will of the party and the majority of the Soviet people. However, we are implementing that strategic line under complex conditions. The populists are capitalizing on the obvious aspirations of the people who want to resolve more quickly many accumulated problems. They are driving them into an adventurous stand by promising an immediate solution to all problems. As a result, we have to struggle on two battlefronts; we have to act carefully and seek the most practical solutions in areas where the demands of life itself can be met. We do not act to satisfy anyone's subjective desire. We will go forward and follow such a viewpoint.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union advances toward its 28th congress at a time when violent and, at times, fierce controversies are taking place concerning the party's fundamental operational issues. Seething controversies around the platform of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's draft regulations are promoting the effort to seek the truth. These controversies are in fact the beginning of a new stage of development of the CPSU's principles. Positive restructuring is taking place in foreign operations, of which Vietnamese-Soviet relations constitute an important component. In this connection, while maintaining its principled stands, the Soviet Union is striving to renovate and actively accelerate the coordination of our bilateral operations. In this respect, high-level Vietnamese-Soviet meetings hold great significance and promote the demonstration of new initiatives to develop relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Allow me to assert that the Soviet people and communists will continue to consolidate the friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries and expand cooperation for mutual benefits in all fields.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, I sincerely wish that you and all the Vietnamese people, communists, and laboring people score new achievements in renovating socialism, in welcoming the seventh congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and in achieving glorious success on the path blazed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, a great man and a great communist.

Further on Museum Opening

BK2205053590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 May 90

[Station correspondent's report—portions recorded]

[Summary] This morning, the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee held a ceremony to inaugurate the Ho Chi Minh Museum, a large project built with aid from the Soviet party, government, and people. Since early in the morning, thousands of people arrived at the Ba Dinh Square area to pay tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and await the inauguration of the Ho Chi Minh Museum.

"Attending the inaugural ceremony were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; a large number of veteran revolutionaries; members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the party Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers; and many high-ranking party and state cadres.

"Also present were a high-level delegation of the Soviet party and state led by Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; a high-level delegation of the Lao party and state led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan; a high-level delegation of the Cambodian party and state led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin; a delegation of the Cuban party and state led by Comrad Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; a high-level delegation of the Indian Government led by Comrade Jyoti Basu, member of the Communist Party of India-Marxist Political Bureau and chief minister of the state of West Bengal; Mr. Romesh Chandra, honorary chairman of the World Peace Council; many distinguished international guests; and members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi."

The ceremony began at 0800. Following the playing of the national anthem, Comrade Dang Xuan Ky, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, invited Comrade Do Muoi to deliver an opening speech. Comrade Do Muoi said:

[Begin recording] "With the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet party, government, and people and with the great efforts of scientific, technological, and fine art cadres and Soviet and Vietnamese technical workers, construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, which was started on 31 August 1985, has today been basically completed in accordance with the resolution of the eighth National Assembly's sixth session.

"The Ho Chi Minh Museum is a place to preserve lastingly the valuable objects and relics of President Ho Chi Minh. The Ho Chi Minh Museum serves, by means of display, exhibition, and specialized libraries, as a center for the research and education in the thought, morality, and conduct of President Ho Chi Minh. At the same time, it provides, through the documents and objects on display, a lively illustration of his life and revolutionary cause. The Ho Chi Minh Museum stands as a fine and durable symbol of the solidarity, friendship, and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We will highly cherish and take good care of this great and valuable gift.

"On the occasion of this grand ceremony, I would like, on behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, to express our warmest sentiments toward the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union and our most sincere gratitude for their valuable assistance. We also thank the Soviet organizations and specialists for their contributions to the construction of the museum." [end recording]

On behalf of the Soviet party, government, and people, Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed his views. He said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Dear friends, today we are happy to see with our own eyes the marvelous fruit of the praiseworthy labor performed by a great collective of friendly comrades. I would like to express my profound thanks to all those who have taken part in building this museum, first of all the Vietnamese construction workers who, we are told, represent all the localities and nationalities in Vietnam. Now, with a museum dedicated to Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi city has become more attached to his name. The capital of the USSR will also remember forever the name of the Vietnamese people's great son with the inauguration of the Ho Chi Minh Monument at one of the central squares bearing his name in Moscow." [end recording]

In a solemn atmosphere, Comrade Do Muoi and Comrade Zaykov cut the inaugural ribbon. Then, our party and state leaders, distinguished international guests, and representatives of the people in the capital and the rest of the country filed into the museum to see the various display rooms.

Soviet Delegation Departs

BK2305094490 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—The Soviet party and government delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left Vietnam today after attending the celebrations of the late President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

While here, the Soviet delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It laid wreaths at the Lenin monument in Hanoi and attended the meeting to mark Ho Chi Minh's birth anniversary and the inauguration of the Ho Chi Minh museum in Hanoi.

The Soviet guests were received on May 18 by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. The Vietnamese leaders expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet party and government for sending a high-level delegation to the celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, which, they said, demonstrated the profound sentiments of the Soviet communists and people toward President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people.

For his part, L.N. Zaykov expressed the Soviet communists and people's deep respect for the president-activist of the International Communist and Workers' Movement, a loyal disciple of V.I. Lenin and a close friend of the Soviet people.

The Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed Vietnam's unchanged policy to constantly consolidate the loyal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries, which were built by President Ho Chi Minh and fostered by generations of Vietnamese and Soviet revolutionaries. They expressed their firm belief that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, would overcome all hardships and trials, successfully implementing the 'perestroyka' initiated by the CPSU's 27th congress.

The Soviet delegation toured the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, Ho Chi Minh City and Vung Tau.

Lao Delegation Departs

BK2205154590 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—A high-level Lao party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, left here today after attending the celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary (May 19).

While in Vietnam, the Lao delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. It attended a grand meeting to mark the anniversary and the inauguration of the Ho Chi Minh museum in Hanoi.

The Lao guests were received on May 18 by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. The Vietnamese leaders expressed sincere thanks to the Lao party and government for sending a high-level delegation, which, they said, demonstrated the sacred and deep sentiments of the Lao communists and people of all nationalities toward President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people as well.

On behalf of the Lao delegation, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed the Lao communists' and people's profound respect and gratitude for President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese people, an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers' movement and the beloved leader of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

The Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed Vietnam's unchanged policy to constantly promote the special relationship between the two parties and peoples, built and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh. They expressed the firm belief that the fraternal Lao people of all ethnicities would, under the clearsighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, score more and greater achievements in defending and building the beautiful Laos.

The Lao guests toured President Ho Chi Minh's native land in Nghe Tinh Province. Phoun Sipaseut, on behalf of the Lao party and state delegation, conferred Laos' "Itsala" (Freedom) order on the Nguyen Ai Quoc School No. 10, the Nguyen Ai Quoc School in Xuan Phong and the friendship complementary education school in Ha Son Binh Province.

Indian Delegation Departs

BK2205160790 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—The high-level Indian delegation led by Jyoti Basu, chief minister of the state of West Bengal and Politburo member of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, left for home yesterday after visiting Vietnam and attending the celebrations of Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

While in Vietnam, the Indian head delegate also paid a courtesy visit to Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. The delegation was received, on separate occasions, by Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee and General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Vietnamese party and state leaders warmly welcomed the Indian guests' visit and expressed their thanks to the Indian Government for its decision to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary with diversified significant activities.

For his part, Chief Minister Jyoti Basu expressed his wish to strengthen the friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries, and between Vietnam and the state of West Bengal.

He had working sessions with Hoang Bich Son, member of the party Central Committee and head of its External Relations Commission, Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information, sport and tourism, and Ms. Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organizations.

A get-together was held by the Vietnam-India friendship association in honour of the Indian guests.

The Indian delegation toured the northern province of Ha Nam Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City.

Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra Sharma took part in all activities of the delegation.

National Assembly Group Ends Australia Visit

BK2005111690 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Le Quang Dao paid an official visit to Australia from May 9-17.

In Canberra, the delegation, which also included Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, head of the NA [National Assembly] Law Commission, and Vu Mao, head of the Office of the NA and the State Council met with Governor General Bill Hayden and Prime Minister Bob Hawke. It had working sessions with President of the Senate Kerry Sibraa; Speaker of the House of Representatives Leo McLeay, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans, Minister of Industry, Technology and Commerce John Button, and Minister of Primary Industry John Kerin and spokesmen of the opposition parties. Host and guest discussed diplomatic emigration and nationality issue. They also exchanged views on measures to promote and consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two legislative bodies, and on international and regional issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive development in the two countries' relations, especially in the economic and trade fields. They were of the same views that there are now many fine prospects for the further promotion and expansion of the effective, multisided cooperation between the two countries and the two legislative bodies. Attaching importance to the Vietnam-Australia cooperative relation, the two sides expressed their determination to consolidate them for the interests of the two peoples, for peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity in the region.

Chairman Le Quang Dao invited the senate president and the house speaker of the Australian Federal Parliament to visit Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The Vietnamese delegation toured New South Wales and Victoria and met with senior parliamentary officials in those states.

It also had contacts with businessmen and scholars representing industrial groups and companies and universities which are interested in the development of economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation had cordial meetings with representatives of the Australia-Vietnam society.

Article Marks 'Day of Hatred' in Cambodia

BK2105111290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 May 90

[NHAN DAN article; date not given: "The Specter of Genocide Should Not Be Allowed To Reappear in Cambodia"]

[Text] The Cambodian people organize the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime every year on 20 May. This is an occasion for them to manifest their determination to eliminate forever the genocidal regime that once perpetrated immense crimes, threatening the extermination of an entire nation. In the wake of their genocidal crimes during the three years or more of their rule, over the past 11 years or more, the Pol Pot executioners, supported by the reactionary and imperialist forces, have continued to commit new crimes against the Cambodian people and to oppose the revival of Cambodia.

Sources from Japan say Pol Pot is still commanding the Khmer Rouge and has not retired as he proclaimed. He recently presided over a conference of Khmer Rouge cadres in base No. 87 in the Cambodia-Thailand border area and advanced a new strategy for infiltration into Cambodia in 15 months. With their cruel nature unchanged, the Khmer Rouge forces have treated the refugees on Thai territory barbarously. In refugee camps under their control, they have embezzled nearly all the

UN humanitarian aid to benefit their armed forces. As a result, many Cambodian refugees continue to starve and die of disease.

A group of Asian observers recently denounced the Khmer Rouge for having forced children to move weapons for their armed forces, forcing other people to do hard cervee labor, moving many civilians to the embattled zones, and denying the supply of food and medicines to those who have refused to fight the people's revolutionary armed forces. It was not by mere coincidence that the Indian paper THE PATRIOT has remarked that the Khmer Rouge forces are even more cruel and barbarous now than before.

Worse still, the Khmer Rouge are an obstacle to dialogue aimed at seeking a correct solution to the Cambodian conflict. Whoever is concerned with the situation in Cambodia has clearly seen that the Khmer Rouge undermined JIM-1 and JIM-2 [Jakarta informal meetings 1 and 2], the Paris international conference on Cambodia, and the informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta.

The genocidal Pol Pot clique is condemned more strongly every day by world opinion because of its continuous crimes. The 13th congress of the World Jurists' Association recently passed a resolution calling for intensified action to check the Khmer Rouge's acts against the Cambodian people and to permanently prevent them from participating in the future administration in Cambodia.

At the seminar on prospects for a solution to Cambodia recently held in Quebec in Canada, nearly all the delegates condemned the Khmer Rouge's genocide in Cambodia and criticized some imperialist forces for continually assisting the genocidal clique, clearly pointing out that the Khmer Rouge is the main obstacle to the settlement of the Cambodian issue. The League of Free Khmers, an organization of Cambodian residents in the United States, issued a statement demanding that all foreign aid to the Khmer Rouge be stopped and that the Khmer Rouge be expelled from the United Nations and be tried by an international court.

In the past 11 years, united around the People's Revolutionary Party, the Cambodian people have resolutely defended and built a new life, preventing the return of the genocidal regime. With their historic experiences and the strength of national and international solidarity, the fraternal Cambodian people resolve not to let the specter of genocide reappear in their country in order to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia friendly to all countries.

Cambodia Confers Orders on Army Volunteers

BK2005121090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The Cambodian embassy in Vietnam on 19 May held a ceremony to present orders of the State of Cambodia to Vietnamese army volunteers and specialists who had fulfilled the lofty international obligation in Cambodia and had left for home since September 1989.

Attending the ceremony, on the Cambodian side, were comrade Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tep Hen, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam; and many cadres of the Cambodian embassy and other Cambodian comrades currently visiting Hanoi. On the Vietnamese side were General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State cum head of the Vietnam People's Army General Political Department; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defense; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and a number of generals and officers representing the recipients of the Cambodian orders.

Lao Distinction Conferred on Vietnamese Schools

BK1805081290 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 18 - A ceremony was held here yesterday to confer Laos's Itsala Order on the Nguyen Ai Quoc School in Xuan Phong, Nguyen Ai Quoc School 10 and the Friendship Complementary Education School of Vietnam.

Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Commttee [CC], head of the party CC's Internationl Department, vice-chairman of the Council Ministers and foreign minister, handed over the distinctions to representatives of the three Vietnamese institutions which had made outstanding contributions to training a contingent of political and cultural cadres for the Lao party and state.

Phoun Sipaseut took the opportunity to express deep thanks to the Vietnamese party, state and people for their assistance to Laos in various fields.

Vietnam-USSR Amity Group Anniversary Marked

BK2305075890 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—A mass meeting took place here yesterday to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

The meeting was jointly organized the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, [and] the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

It was attended by Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Dang Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the association, and representatives of central and local offices.

On the Soviet side were G. Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, and other members of the Soviet delegation which had been here to attend celebrations of Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin was present at the event.

Speaking at the meeting, Dang Huu expressed the Vietnamese people's deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great support and assistance to Vietnam's wars of resistance for the national salvation in the past and its national defence and socialist construction at present.

Reviewing diverse activities of the association over the past 40 years, Dang Huu said: "The Vietnamese people rejoice at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. They will do all they can to preserve these relations and wish the Soviet people success in the process of perestroyka in the interests of the Soviet people and peace and socialism in the world."

Vietnam, USSR Journalist Groups Sign Accord

BK2105132790 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] The journalist associations of Vietnam and the USSR have signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation for the 1990-94 period. Under this agreement, the two journalist associations will step up an overall coverage of political, economic, cultural, and social development of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will help train Vietnamese journalists and provide funds for the Vietnamese Journalist Association. The agreement was signed in Moscow during a recent visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the Vietnam Journalist Association led by its secretary general, Phan Quang.

Rice Export Cooperation With Thailand Urged

BK2105021590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 May 90 p 26

[Text] The Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand has tried to allay fears that Vietnam may become Thailand's competitor in rice export and called for cooperation between the two countries in the business. Ambassador Nguyen Trung claimed that rice farming in Vietnam is reaching saturation point and that the quality of its rice is far poorer to that of Thai grains, making it very unlikely for Vietnamese rice export to be a challenge to Thailand's. "I don't think Vietnam can in the near future export more than one to 1.5 million tons of rice a year" he told THE NATION, referring to the rice export figures of Vietnam in the past year.

Trung was responding to growing concern among Thai exporters of the threat to Thai rice export posed by Vietnam which they said has been undercutting Thai prices to win the market. Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan raised the concern at his meeting with Vietnamese authorities during his visit to Vietnam early this month. Vietnam's Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Nguyen Cong Tan was quoted as accepting in principle the Thai proposal that the two countries cooperate in setting rice export prices.

Officials at the Thai Commerce Ministry said Vietnamese low grade rice sold in the world market this year was priced at US$40-50 a ton less than Thai rice of the same quality. Ambassador Trung blamed "third party businessmen" for the price discrepancy. "These businessmen could be exploiting the situation to increase their bargaining power," he said. He said the businessmen could have asked Vietnam to sell them the rice at a lower rate to undercut the prices of Thai rice. Most of the Vietnamese rice exports are those of 35 per cent, 25 per cent and 10 per cent grades. The increase in Vietnamese rice production in the past few years was as a result of the country's economic reform.

Ambassador Trung said land suitable for rice farming in Vietnam is limited and it is unlikely for Vietnamese farmers to substantially increase their production. "It will take Vietnam a long time to really become a rice export competitor," he said. The envoy, an expert in economic affairs, said the high population growth rate in Vietnam—of 2.2 per cent—will also increase the demand in local rice consumption.

He said Thailand and Vietnam should cooperate in exporting rice. "At least, rice exporters of the two countries can exchange information and learn about each other's way of doing business," he said. But Thai rice exporters who accompanied Subin on the Vietnam trip said such cooperation would be difficult.

Vo Chi Cong Congratulates Yugoslav President

BK1705160490 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today extended his congratulations to Borisav Jovic on his election as president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He wished the Yugoslav leader new success in his noble mission and the Vietnam-Yugoslavia friendship and cooperation further consolidation and development.

'Falsehood' on Relations With Israel Rejected

BK1905155090 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—Lately a number of foreign mass media spread falsehood on the relations between

Vietnam and Israel. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to state that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam totally supports the just cause of the Arab peoples and that Vietnam has no relations with the Israeli state.

Microwave Telecommunications Lines Installed

BK2305105190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] The General Corporation of Post and Telecommunications has officially put into operation three microwave lines on the occasion of Uncle Ho's birth centenary linking Hanoi with Lang Son, Hanoi with Vinh, and Haiphong with Quang Ninh. There are 17 microwave stations along these lines to ensure high quality communication for nearly all provinces in the Bac Bo plain. The use of these three projects has made communication by digital numbers between Lang Son and Ca Mau possible. This microwave network ensures not only high quality lateral communication among provinces but also good communication with foreign countries through the three terminal stations in Hanoi, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh cities.

Cook Islands

Premier on U.S. Chemical Weapons Disposal Plan

BK2205061190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The Cook Islands prime minister, Mr. Geoffrey Henry, says the United States should consult neighboring Pacific countries before going ahead with its plan to burn off chemical weapons at Johnston Atoll.

The United States has announced its plan to start a series of test burn-offs before the end of June at the atoll, about 1,100 kilometers southwest of Honolulu.

Mr. Henry says (?there is) a general concern about the environment in the Pacific and in the interest of good relations and courtesy, the United States should have discussed the plan with island nations in the region. The prime minister added he was sure the issue would be discussed at the South Pacific Forum meeting in Vanuatu in August.

Meanwhile, American congressional negotiators are reported to have approved $18 million requested by the White House as part of the plan to destroy the chemical weapons. The American defense secretary, Mr. Cheney, said the funds were needed to complete the disposal planned at Johnston Atoll and for special steel containers to ship the weapons there from West Germany.

Fiji

Government Orders Closure of Indian Embassy

BK2305020290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0151 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Suva, May 23 (AFP)—The Fijian Government on Wednesday [23 May] ordered the Indian Embassy closed within 24 hours and its diplomats and other staff out of the country within two weeks.

The move came amid mounting tensions between the two countries following New Delhi's announcement two weeks ago that it planned to step up international pressure on Fiji to adopt a more democratic constitution.

The governments have been at odds since the two military coups mounted here in 1987 to ensure the political supremacy of indigenous Fijians over ethnic Indians, who make up nearly half the 727,000 people here.

The interim government here is pushing for adoption of a draft constitution which would favour native Fijians and replace the 1970 documents abrogated by Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, who led the two coups.

Fiji opposition leader Adi Kuini Bavadra, who arrived in Australia on Wednesday for a 12-day visit, expressed regret over the closure of the Indian Embassy in Suva. "This expulsion provides us all with clear evidence about the kind of administration Fiji has to contend with," she said in a statement. "It does not believe in fair play. It does not have a sense of justice. It has no sense of common decency," said Adi Kuini, widow of deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra. She recalled the recent expulsion by Fiji of the regional news service PACNEWS and said: "Clearly this regime will not tolerate any criticism, however cautious and diplomatic that criticism may be."

Adi Kuini was in Australia to lobby for support for groups opposing the draft constitution under consideration in Fiji. At an airport news conference she cited what she called Australia's "apparent lack of action" on the diplomatic front in Fiji since the coups. She called on Australia and New Zealand to take a more meaningful role in the region and help restore democracy to Fiji. She said that without such intervention, other South Pacific countries might also come under an "oppressive regime."

In Wellington Associate Foreign Minister Fran Wilde said the diplomatic dispute between India and Fiji has nothing to do with New Zealand. But she added, "in general we believe that differences of opinion are best dealt with by keeping channels of communication open." New Zealand enjoys good relations with India but since Fiji's military coups relationships with Suva have been strained.

Ministry Issues Statement

BK2305031490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] The Fiji interim government has given the Indian Embassy 24 hours notice to close it operations in Fiji and has ordered all diplomatic staff to leave the country within two weeks.

A Radio Australia's correspondent in Suva says the closure notice was delivered to the Indian charge d'affaires by the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Robin Yaro.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the Fiji Government considered as unfriendly and unwarranted acts the decisions by the Indian Government to launch an international campaign against Fiji and banning trade with Fiji. It also considered as an unfriendly and unwarranted act the Indian Government decision to oppose Fiji's readmission to the Commonwealth.

The statement said the interim Fiji Government also considered the continued interference by the Indian Embassy in Fiji's internal affairs as unfriendly and in contravention of international law and practice.

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